

GRAIN DEALERS' JOURNAL

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month by the Grain Dealers Company.

Vol. VI. No. 4.

CHICAGO, ILL., FEBRUARY 25, 1901.

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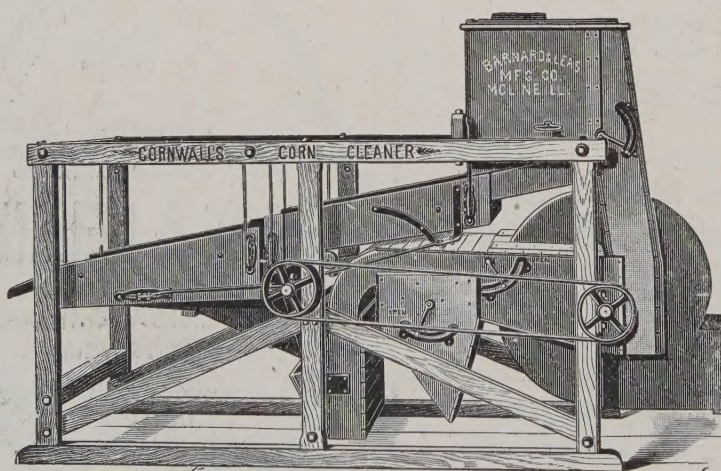
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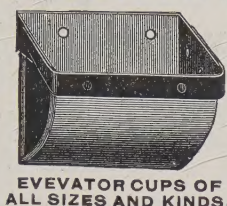
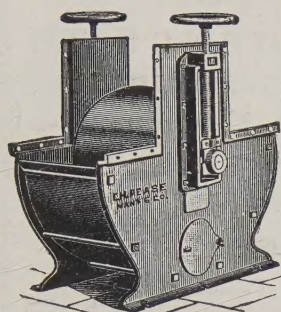
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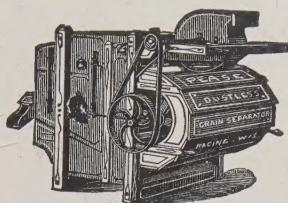
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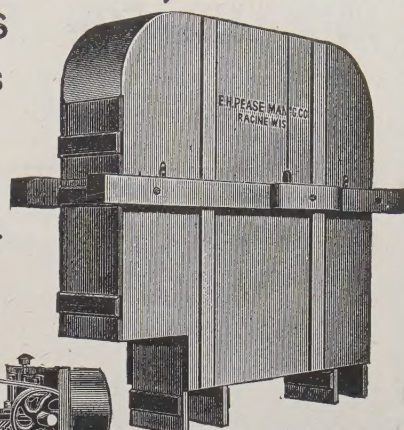
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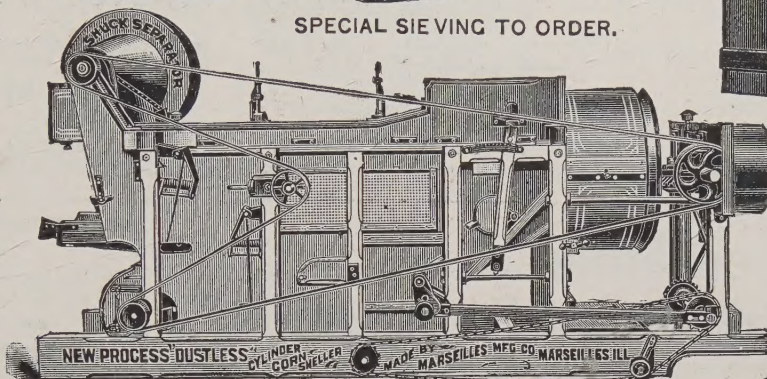
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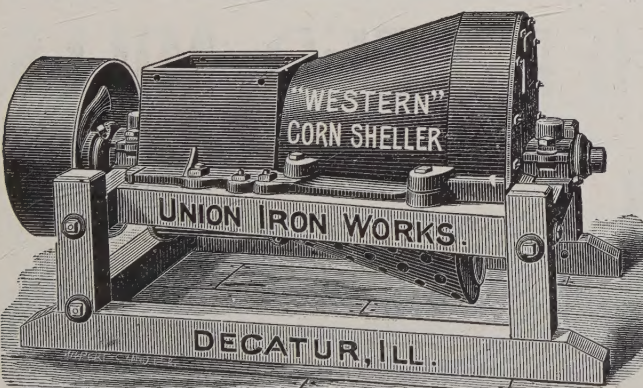
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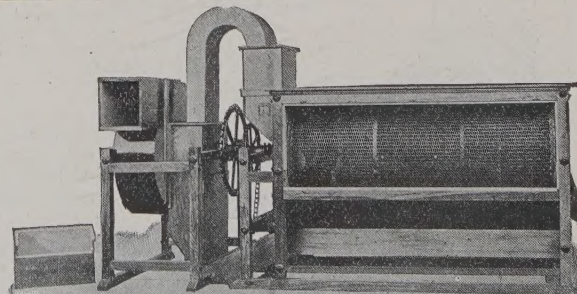
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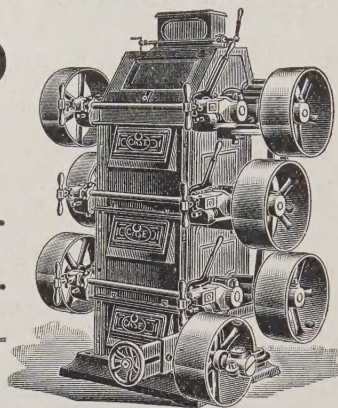
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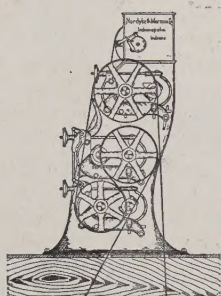


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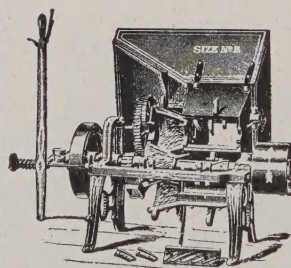
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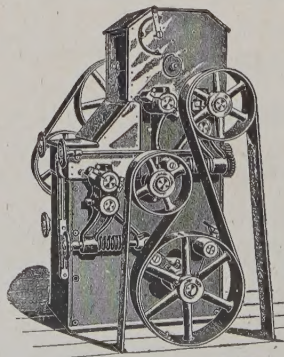
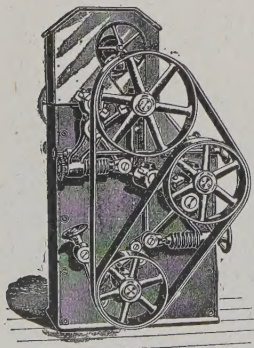
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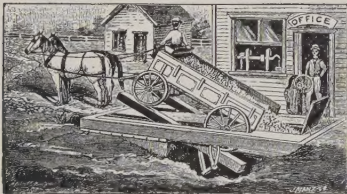
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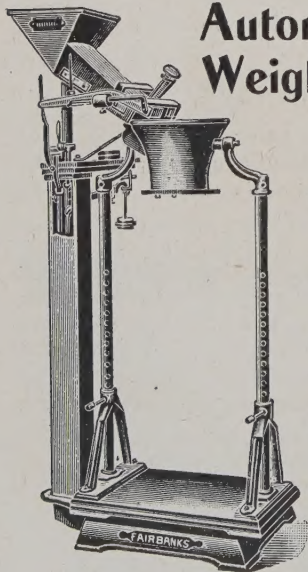
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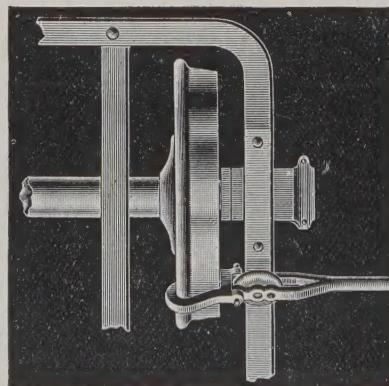
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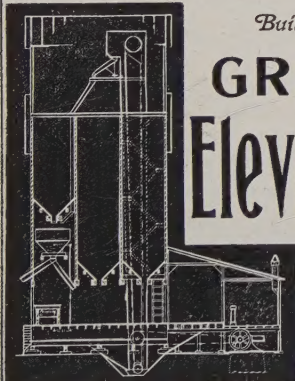
1521, 1523 Bates St., Indianapolis, Ind.

HONSTAIN & CO.

Builders of

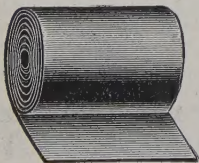
**GRAIN
Elevators**

324 South
Third Street,
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BELTING

FOR
CONVEYORS
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ALSO
Fire Hose,
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We furnished the belting for the Pioneer Steel Elevator. Let us figure with you.
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John S. Metcalf Co. ELEVATOR BUILDERS,

1075 WEST 15TH STREET.
Plans and Specifications a specialty. CHICAGO.

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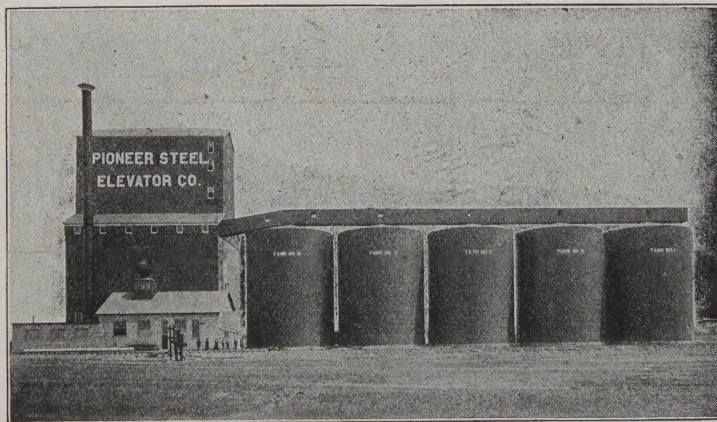
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MANUFACTURERS AND BUILDERS OF

STEEL STORAGE TANKS

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For
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LIVE STOCK DEALERS

Consign Your Stock and Address Your
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ROSENBAUM BROTHERS & CO.

Union Stock Yards.....CHICAGO.

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GRAIN ELEVATOR SUPPLIES.

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ENGINES
BOILERS
AND
SUPPLIES

Write for Estimates.

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Complete Elevator Outfits a Specialty

WE MANUFACTURE PULLEYS, SHAFTING, BOXES,
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PROMPT DELIVERIES.

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ELEVATOR
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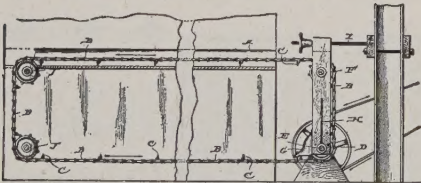
For Elevators and Flour Mills

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Hose, Packing and General Supplies.

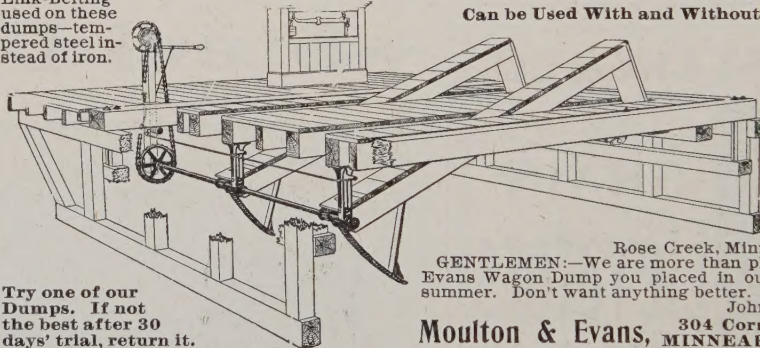
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CHAIN GRAIN FEEDER

is the most convenient, economical and practical grain feeder for conveying grain from dumps, to feed shellers or elevators.



Elevator and Mill Supplies of all kinds.

Address A. H. RICHNER, Crawfordsville, Ind.

THE EVANS CONTROLLABLE WAGON DUMP.
THE BEST WAGON DUMP BUILT.Only Lock Steel
Link-Belting
used on these
dumps—tem-
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stead of iron.

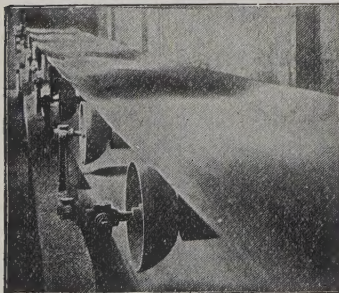
Can be Used With and Without Dump Scales.

Absolute
Safety,
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Durability.
Patented
April 12,
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GENTLEMEN:—We are more than pleased with the
Evans Wagon Dump you placed in our elevator last
summer. Don't want anything better.

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GRAIN ELEVATOR MACHINERY.



GRAIN CONVEYOR.

Grain Trippers, Car Pullers, Spouting,
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Pulleys, Gearing, Friction Clutches,
Rope Sheaves, Link Belting,
Sprocket Wheels, etc.

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Engineers, Founders, Machinists,
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Clarks Car Register.

Indispensable to grain receivers and large ship-
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inches. Price \$1.50.The same book, with space for registering
15,000 cars. Price \$2.50.Sold by GRAIN DEALERS COMPANY,
10 Pacific Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.B. S. CONSTANT CO.,
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DESIGNERS OF GRAIN ELEVATORS.

We manufacture Sheller Feeders, Elevator
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WRITE FOR PRICES.

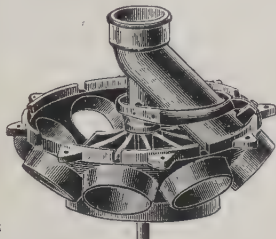
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To buy, sell, rent or lease an elevator, or buy or sell machinery,
try a liner ad. in the GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL; its inexpensive
and effective.

GRAIN ELEVATOR SUPPLIES.

REPAIRS

Are big items in maintenance of machinery and shrewd purchasers estimate and calculate them closely. Sheet metal turn spouts with pulleys, levers, cords, sleeves, wheels and other endless paraphernalia need constant repairs and renewals.

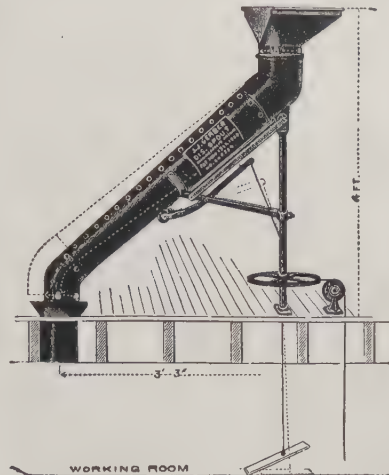


The Hall Grain Distributor

Once installed has never up to the present date, needed a cent's worth of repairs from anybody anywhere. They are simple and durable. Nothing to repair—mechanical perfection. The Overflow Device saves, from non-mixing of grain, their cost in a few days. Send for booklet to

Patented April 17, 1900.

HALL DISTRIBUTOR CO.,
519 First Nat'l Bank Bld., Omaha, Neb.



THE GERBER No. 2 IMPROVED DISTRIBUTING SPOUT

(Patented May 15th, 1900. No. 649,724)

SOLD BY

J. J. GERBER SHEET METAL WORKS

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Mill and Elevator Work a Specialty.
Made of heavy sheet steel with Hopper and Elbows of cast iron. The elbow at discharge end sets into floor or funnels leading to bins making it impossible for the spout to get out of position and mixing grain.

By pressing the foot lever to the floor the end of spout is lifted out of floor funnels and can then be swung to any other bin desired and locked in place. The position of foot lever when released will show whether spout is properly seated in floor funnel or not. Can be used with or without floor funnels. Users say it's the best spout in the market. Try one and be convinced.

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The Tiger Corn Sheller

and CLEANER is the Best on Earth

Try one or more and be convinced
This is no josh

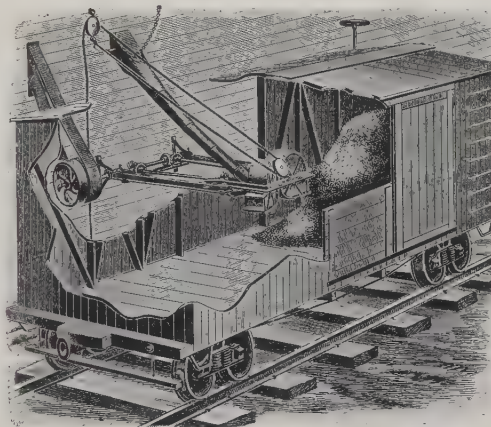
For price and particulars, address

City Iron Works

GRAND LEDGE, MICH.

La Rose Grain Co., La Rose, Ill.: We have sold our scale through our advertisement in the JOURNAL. Please discontinue it.

The Champion Car Loader



Will fill each end of the car at the same time.

Has a capacity of 6,000 to 9,000 bushels per hour.

A perfect success.

Write the inventor and pioneer manufacturer of the rotary car loaders, for full particulars.

Manufactured by

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Reduce Cost of POWER INSURANCE

As well as danger of dust explosions
equipping your elevator with

Cyclone Dust Collectors

MADE BY

THE KNICKERBOCKER CO., Jackson, Mich.

SALES, SHIPMENTS AND RETURNS BOOK

is invaluable to the country grain man in keeping record of his sales and shipments and returns from the shipments made. Its use will save much time and book work. The pages are 10 1/2 x 16 1/2 inches, used double. The left hand pages are ruled for information regarding **SALES** and **SHIPMENTS**; the right hand pages for **RETURNS**. Under **SALES** the column headings are Date, Amount Sold, Price, Grain, Terms. Under **SHIPMENTS** are Date, Car Number and Initial, Our Weights, In Bushels, Grade, Route, Rate. Under **RETURNS** are Destination Grade, Difference, Bushels, Over, Short, Gross Proceeds, Freight, Over, Short, Commissions, Other Charges, Total Charges, Net Proceeds, Drafts, Remarks. Each book has room for records of about 1400 car loads. It is bound with substantial leather covers and printed on linen ledger paper.

Price, \$1.50. For sale by

GRAIN DEALERS COMPANY,
10 Pacific Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

DO YOU WANT

The grain trade news? Then subscribe for the GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL, which is published on the 10th and 25th of each month by the Grain Dealers Company, at 10 Pacific Avenue, Chicago, for \$1.00 per year.

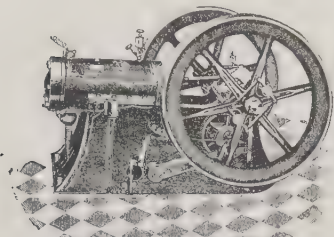
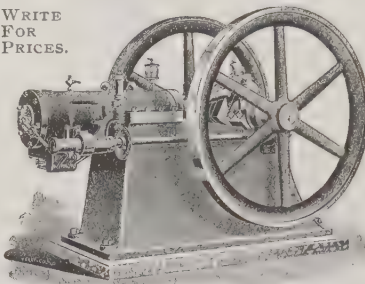
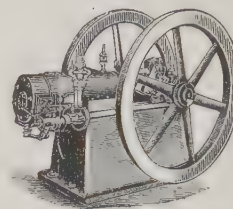
H. A. Clevenger, Bondville, Ill.: I have sold the elevator at York, Neb., so you may take the ad out of the JOURNAL. I received letters from every direction.

POWER FOR GRAIN ELEVATORS.

Power for Every Class of Work.

Engines Sold on their Merits
and Power Guaranteed

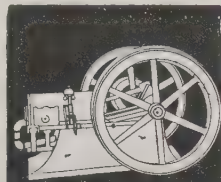
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The Waterloo Gasoline Engine Co. Cedar St.,
Waterloo, Ia.The Columbia GAS and GASOLINE
ENGINES.WRITE
FOR
PRICES.E. L. GATES MFG. CO.,
66-70 So. Canal St., CHICAGO, ILL.THE BROWN
GASOLINE ENGINESare simple, reliable,
and economical. For
full information, ad-
dress,Brown Gas Engine Co.
COLUMBUS, OHIO,THE GAS AND
GASOLINE ENGINE
AND ITS AGE....

BY NORMAN & HUBBARD.

Is a practical hand book of questions and answers; a reference book for users and those contemplating the purchase of a gas or gasoline engine. It gives a historical review of the growth of the gas and gasoline engine and the features that are essential to the good working of a gas or gasoline engine. It gives a long list of questions and answers which are invaluable to users, describes an indicator, the pounding of engines, precautions in running a gas engine, etc. It also gives a description of nearly all the prominent makes of American engines. Besides a very complete set of rules and tables, which are invaluable to operators of engines. This book is of convenient size, well bound in cloth covers, printed on book paper, and profusely illustrated. Price \$1.

For Sale by
GRAIN DEALERS COMPANY,
10 Pacific Avenue, CHICAGO.

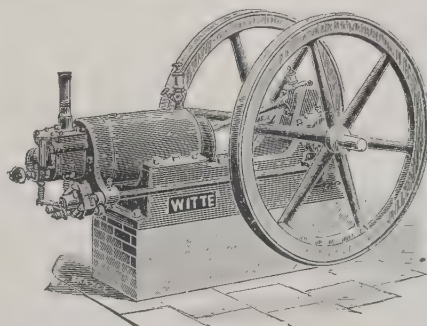
STATIONARY
PORTABLE
PUMPING
Best ThatOur catalog will interest you, because it describes
and illustrates all that is best and most modern in
gas engines.

Monarch Gas Engine Co., 3512 E. N. Y. St., Indianapolis, Ind.

GAS AND GASOLINE
ENGINES
1½ to 50 H. P.

can be built, hence money can buy It

We guarantee and can prove

THE
MONARCH
GAS
ENGINE
CO.

WITTE GASOLINE ENGINE

Made by modern tools and methods.
10 years experience, fully guaran-
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and simple. A five year guaran-
tee with every engine.

Witte Iron Works Co.,

513 West 5th St.,

Ask for catalog I. Kansas City, Mo.

Chicago Office:

30 West Randolph Street.

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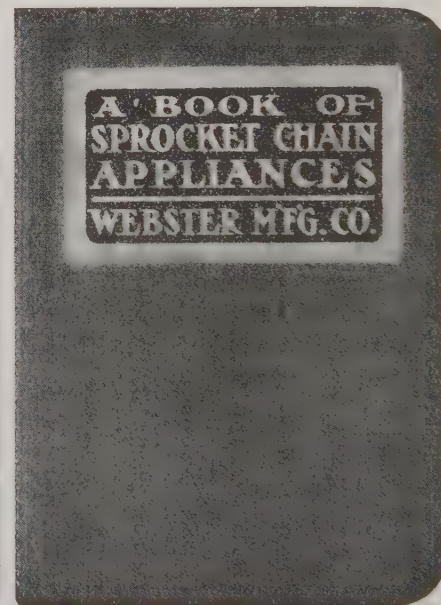
GRAIN DEALERS COMPANY, 10 Pacific Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

William R. Perrin & Co., Chicago, Ill.: We
have sold the engine that we advertised in the
Grain Dealers' Journal. We were very much
pleased with the large number of inquiries we
received thru the advertisement.

Little & Co., Oldtown, O.: Please dis-
continue for the present our "For Sale"
ad, as we already have more replies than
we can look after.

E. Pankhurst, Boyd, Ia.: I have sold my
elevator to O'Connor Bros., of Washburn, Ia.
I received several replies to my advertisement
in the Journal and made a sale to one of the
replies.

Alex. Glass, Freeman, Mo.: Drop my ad-
vertisement until further notice. Have had
several letters from parties who want to
buy elevators; but have not sold yet.



Our book of Sprocket Chain Appliances, also our
book of Power Transmitting Appliances are full of
valuable information for all who are interested in
either of these lines. We will take pleasure in
mailing them on application. Have you received our
March 1st Price Current?

WEBSTER MFG. CO.

1075 W. Fifteenth Street, CHICAGO, ILL.
38 Dey St., NEW YORK CITY.

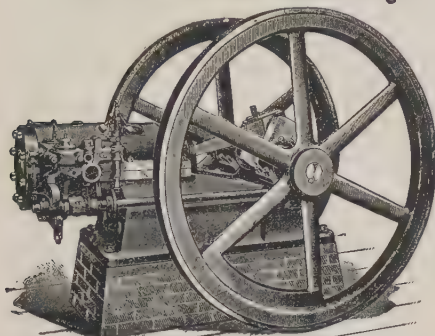
OATS CLIPPED, CLEANED
AND MIXED
AT THE

Nickel Plate Elevator,

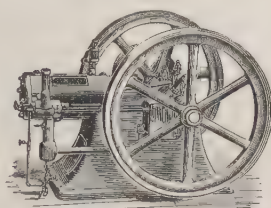
Operated by HARRY G. CHASE, 10 Pacific Ave.
...CHICAGO...

POWER FOR GRAIN ELEVATORS.

The "New Era" Gas and Gasoline Engines.



If interested write for particulars to
THE NEW ERA IRON WORKS CO.,
No. 86 Dale Ave. DAYTON, OHIO.



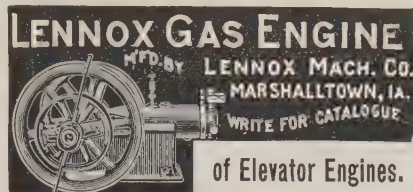
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No intricate parts to get out of order and all vital parts are enclosed in a housing and run in an oil bath.

GET OUR NEW CATALOG AND PRICES.

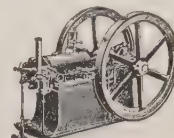
Weber Gas & Gasoline Engine Co.,

Main Office and Factory, KANSAS CITY, MO. P. O. Box 1114-B.



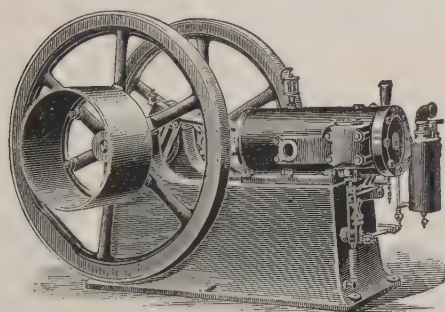
LENNOX GAS ENGINE
MFG. BY LENNOX MACH. CO.
MARSHALLTOWN, IA.
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE
of Elevator Engines.

BRUNNER ELEVATOR ENGINE
FOR GRAIN ELEVATORS.



From 1 to 30 H. P.
Write for descriptive circular.

CHARLES BRUNNER, Mfr.,
Peru, Ill.

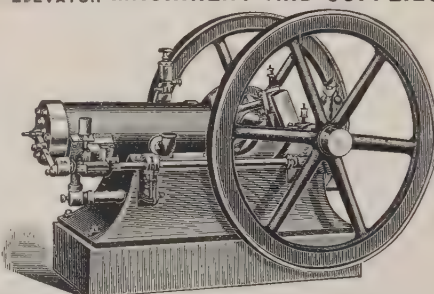


Original LEWIS Gasoline Engines

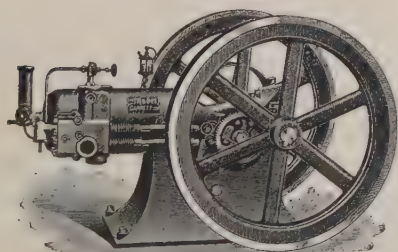
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GRAIN ELEVATORS, WATER
WORKS, ELECTRIC PLANTS
Volume Governor, Double Exhaust Air
Adjustment to Regulate Mixture
GOLD MEDAL WORLD'S FAIR—1893
TWO GOLD MEDALS, OMAHA—1899

J. Thompson & Sons Mfg. Co. Beloit, Wis.

C. D. HOLBROOK & CO.
MILL AND ELEVATOR MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES



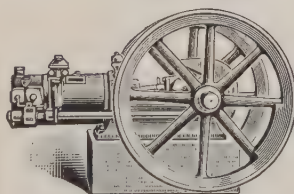
COFFIELD GASOLINE ENGINES, Minneapolis, Minn.



The **Model Gas & Gasoline Engine**

It always pays to buy the best, the simplest, and the One that costs the least to operate and keep in repair.

Write us for guarantee and compare with others. Address Box 950. **Model Gas Engine Co.** AUBURN, IND.



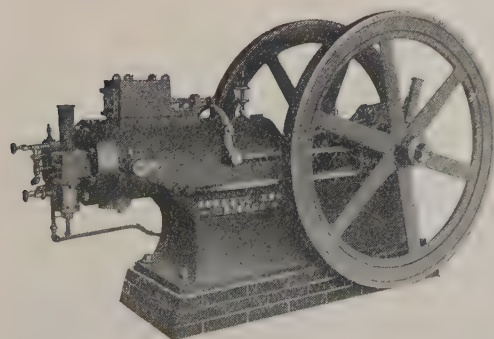
58,000 Otto Gas AND Gasoline Engines

Were Sold up to June 30, 1900

These Engines aggregate 290,000 H. P., a proud record with which to begin the new year and century. If you need power we would like to enroll you among our users.

Chicago Representative,
T. W. SNOW,
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OTTO GAS ENGINE WORKS
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



SEND FOR OUR NO. 2 CATALOG.

SKILLIN & RICHARDS MFG. CO.,

241-245 S. JEFFERSON ST.
CHICAGO, ILL.

MANUFACTURERS OF **Grain Elevator Machinery**
OF THE MOST APPROVED KIND.

Rope Transmission.

Link Belting.

Sprocket Wheels.

Pulleys, Hangers, Etc.

Salem Elevator Buckets.

Steel Plate Friction Clutches.

Rubber, Leather and Cotton Belting.

Spiral and Belt Conveyors.

Elevator Bolts and Washers.

Makers of the **BURRELL ENGINES** for Gas and Gasoline.

POPULAR, RELIABLE AND GOOD.

GRAIN DEALERS' EXCHANGE.

The rate for Advertisements in this department is 15 cents per line each insertion.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

ELEVATOR and live stock business for sale in western Iowa. Box 5, Halbur, Ia.

ELEVATOR at Dunlap, Ia.; grain and coal business. Write for particulars to Lehan Grain Co., Dunlap, Ia.

NEW elevator with grist mill. Good trade in grain, seeds, hay, cordwood and live stock. E. M. Small, Yeddo, Ind.

FINE, NEW elevator, Indiana. Only elevator in town; shipped last year 230,000 bu. grain. F. Y., box 3, care Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

ELEVATOR, residence and coal sheds for sale; steam power, 30 x 40, 20,000-bu., with 50,000-bu. crib room. George H. Sims & Son, Portsmouth, Ia.

ELEVATOR and coal business for sale cheap. Best wheat country in Minnesota. Good reasons for selling. Address Geo. Lippman, Echo, Minn.

OHIO elevator in good corn country; a bargain if sold at once; best of reasons for selling. O. C., box 4, care Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WISCONSIN elevator, with first-class equipment, for sale cheap; on N. W. R. R., 40 mi. from Milwaukee. Address Geo. H. Crowns, Port Washington, Wis.

ELEVATOR in one of the best grain districts of Iowa. This property will be sold right. Good reasons for selling. Address M., box 4, care Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

IOWA ELEVATOR, 8,000-bu.; only elevator at station. Have other business. Will sell cheap. Address Barley, box 4, care Grain Dealers Journal, 10 Pacific Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR and livestock business in eastern Neb. Good location, shipped 150 cars last year and will do as much this year. Good reason for selling. Bartlett, box 1, care Grain Dealers Journal, 10 Pacific-av., Chicago.

ELEVATOR for sale; 20x52; strongly built of oak; iron roof; 1 pair dormant scales; no machinery; on leased ground on Wabash R. R. at Cotton, O. Will exchange for Paulding county land. Cecil Grain & Lumber Co., Cecil, O.

MILL & ELEVATOR in the best grain belt cent. Ill. Capacity of mill 50 bbl., of elevator 40,000 bu.; both in first class condition and doing good business. or will exchange for good farm land. A. J. C., box 1, care Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ONE of the best mill and grain elevators in Indiana, located on one of the principal Chicago and Indianapolis railroads. Profits this past year, about \$6,000. This property is offered thru us by one of our customers. Price, \$13,000. Bassett Grain Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

MILLS FOR SALE.

CEREAL MILL for sale, near Chicago, on three railroads, with modern machinery for oatmeal, wheat flour, flakes and breakfast foods. Capacity, 150 bbls. daily. Address Stegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS WANTED.

WANT to buy elevator in Ohio, Ind. or Ill. Box 333, Covington, Ind.

WANTED to buy or lease, an Ohio elevator. Address box 170, Marengo, O.

ELEVATOR, in town of 1,000; state business, price. Box 110, Bunker Hill, Ind.

SMALL elevator, wanted to buy; in good grain country; Iowa preferred. H. W. Cole, Horton, Kan.

WANT to rent elevator at good grain point in Ill. R. B. C., Box 3, care Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

ELEVATOR wanted, on line of U. P. or B. & M., in Neb. B. S. C., box 4, care Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR wanted, to rent or buy, in central Ill. or Iowa, where stock is handled. W. H. Sutherland, Milo, Ill.

LEASE wanted on elevator in good location in Iowa. Give full particulars by mail. W. E. Ebling, Aredale, Ia.

CENTRAL NEBRASKA elevator wanted for cash; 10,000 to 20,000 bu. Address P. J., box 4, care Grain Dealers Journal, 10 Pacific-av., Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR wanted, to buy, in east or S. E. Neb. State capacity, power, machinery and shipments during year. N. A., box 4, care Grain Dealers Journal.

ELEVATOR wanted in eastern Nebraska or western Iowa. Will pay right price for good grain business. Give full particulars first letter. L. Box 203, Palmer, Neb.

WANTED, to lease with privilege of buying, a grain elevator in good location, Iowa or Minnesota. Give full particulars by mail. Address G., Box 5, care Grain Dealers' Journal, 10 Pacific-av., Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED.

EXPERIENCED elevator men wanted to travel and sell on commission a very useful patented device. D. R. C., box 3, care Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

MAN wanted, temperate, to take care of elevator machinery, one experienced and perfectly understanding engine and how to run it. Fowler Grain Co., Fowler, Ind.

BILLING CLERK AND BOOK-KEEPER of several years experience; to fill position as general clerk. Address "J," box 4, care Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR FOREMAN and millwright wanted, for elevator in Pennsylvania. Must be thoroly familiar with elevator machinery and be able to repair same. Address S., Box 3, care Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE.

HAY PRESS, large-sized Southwick; only used three months, for sale. Crabbs & Reynolds, Crawfordsville, Ind.

VICTOR Sheller No. 9, and 1 dustless corn cleaner for sale. W. H. Caldwell, 1117 Royal Ins. bldg., Chicago, Ill.

WESTERN Corn Sheller, No. 2½, for sale; capacity 400 to 500 bu. per hour; good as new. A. H. Richner, Crawfordsville, Ind.

OAT CLIPPERS, secondhand, for sale at a bargain: two No. 5 "Eureka." Address R. B., box 7, care Grain Dealers Journal, 10 Pacific av., Chicago.

OAT CLIPPER, No. 5 Eureka; horizontal scourer, Eureka No. 5. Good as new; bargain. Address John Doe, 307 Third-st. S., Minneapolis, Minn.

SCREW conveyor, elevator boots and belting, and Cyclone Dust Collector for sale. Write for catalog No. 326. The Chicago House Wrecking Co., W. 35th and Iron-sts., Chicago, Ill.

ROLLER FEED MILLS, portable burr stone mills; meal bolts and sieves; elevating and conveying machinery, buckets, bolts, belting, shafting, pulleys, etc., etc. Address, The E. E. Hollister Co., Quincy, Ill.

SEPARATORS, SCOURERS, OAT clippers, corn scourers, shafting and hangers, and mill and elevator supplies, for sale. Also dealers in secondhand mill and elevator machinery. Send us your specifications and we will do the rest. Address A. S. Garman & Sons, Akron, Ohio.

CHEAP to close: 3 No. 3 double separators and cleaners with 2 blast fans and 2 sets of sieves and screens. Cleans and screens the grain twice in one operation. Can be fitted to clean any kind of grain and seeds. Capacity, 500 bu. Hundreds in use giving perfect satisfaction. Johnson & Field Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis.

MACHINES WANTED.

WANTED—Grain elevator men who want grain handling machinery of any description, new or second hand, can get their wants promptly supplied by advertising them in this department.

SITUATION WANTED.

POSITION wanted in elevator by experienced man; best reference. Box 27, Trivoli, Ill.

POSITION wanted, by experienced grain buyer. Good references; prefer position in Nebraska or Oklahoma. Address Box 12, Wilsonville, Neb.

POSITION wanted by an experienced grain buyer. References furnished and required. Understand steam and gasoline engines. Address E. S. B., box 2, care Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS' EXCHANGE.

The rate for Advertisements in this department is 15 cents per line each insertion.

ENGINES FOR SALE.

ENGINE for sale; 15-h. p. Chandler & Taylor; at a bargain. Write for price. R. E. Cunningham, Brook, Ind.

GAS and Gasoline Engines, 2 to 25-h. p. For particulars address The Carl Anderson Co., Jefferson and Fulton sts., Chicago.

GASOLINE engines 2 to 8 h. p. No better built and price right. Catalog. Complete electric and pumping plants. J. D. Wallace, Champaign, Ill.

GASOLINE engines for sale; 3-h. p. Gus, 5-h. p. Fairbanks, 7-h. p. Otto, 15-h. p. Chicago, 40-h. p. Wolverine. Backus Gas Engine Co., 171 Lake St., Chicago.

SECOND-HAND gasoline engines; one 4-h. p. Van Duzen; one 12-h. p. Otto; one 14-h. p. Charter; also other makes. Write C. D. Holbrook & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

PEERLESS 8-h. p. steam engine and Fairbanks-Morse 15-h. p. boiler for sale; in good repair, with all connections for 2-leg elevator. Having enlarged elevator have no use for this machinery. Write or call on Bartley Gulshen, Odell, Ill.

GASOLINE engine for sale; Lewis No. 7½; estimated 11-h. p., with both gas and gasoline attachments; tube and spark igniters; gasoline storage tank; large cooling tank; all pipe connections; stone for engine bed; pump for water circulation; all in good condition. A contemplated change April 1 leaves us with no use for the above. Price, \$200, f. o. b. cars Crawfordsville, Indiana. Can be seen running any day. Crabbs & Reynolds, Crawfordsville, Ind.

ENGINES FOR SALE.

GASOLINE engines: 2½-h. p. Fairbanks, \$120; 4-h. p. Fairbanks, \$200; 5-h. p. Lewis, \$175; 6-h. p. Fairbanks, \$250; 6½-h. p. Webster, \$235; 10-h. p. Webster, \$265; 12-h. p. Fairbanks, \$350; 12-h. p. Otto, \$300; 30-h. p. White & Middleton, \$700. A. H. McDonald, 36 W. Randolph-st., Chicago.

SECOND HAND GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINES.

One 44-h. p. Fairbanks-Morse, in first-class condition.

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STEAM plant wanted, 10x16 automatic engine, side crank, R. H.; 54x16 boiler, pumps, heater, all connections. E. J. Sharp, Forest City, Iowa.

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BAGS, 5,000 2d-hand grain, at 8 cents each. Foell & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

HARDWOOD logs, several carloads for sale. J. M. Burgner, Charleston, Ill.

CARRIAGE, fine Rockaway, and silver-mounted harness, at sacrifice. F. E. Tarrant, 403 W. Van Buren St., Chicago.

CORN CRIB VENTILATORS, adjustable, fit any crib, reduce liability of deterioration to a minimum, the invention of N. S. Beale, Tama, Iowa. Write for particulars.

GRAIN FOR SALE AND WANTED.

BUCKWHEAT SEED for sale; Japanese, Silver Hull and Common. Curtis Bros., Reed City, Mich.

SEED OATS wanted, car lots; mail sample and price delivered Marcellus Sta., N. Y. F. B. Mills, Rose Hill, N.Y.

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CLOVER SEED—100 sacks home grown first-class and clean medium clover seed for sale by Jno C. Kuempel, Clayton, Ia.

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CHOICE SEED CORN—Best white varieties "Farmers' Interest and Silver Mine," \$1 per bu. in 50-bu. lots, bags free. L. C. Brown, La Grange, Ill.

WANTED—Parties to quote me prices on 25,000 bu. good white oats f. o. b. stations in N.-W. Iowa. H., box 3, care Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

CLOVER SEED for sale; best grades in quantities to suit purchaser. Ask us for samples and quotations; lowest market values. Crabbs & Reynolds, Crawfordsville, Ind.

FARM SEEDS of all kinds; recleaned Ohio beardless spring barley; Huron, dent, and other varieties seed corn; clovers; timothy. Write for prices. Henry Philipps Seed & Implement Co., 115 St. Clair-st., Toledo, O.

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Opportunities for men with capital to invest in paying modern elevators. No section of the country is so free from crop failures. Write for maps and full information.

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If any subscriber to the Grain Dealers Journal desires a copy of the **GRAIN DEALERS AND SHIPPERS GAZETTEER** for 1899-1900, they can obtain one by sending 25 cents in stamps to prepay express charges. This book is said to contain the Freight Agents Official Lists of Grain Dealers and Millers on over 100 lines of Railroad. The names are arranged by railroads. The book contains over 200 pages and is well bound in cloth with flexible cover.

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**GRAIN
DEALERS JOURNAL**
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It's the "Champion," and its rightly named. We think it has no equal—certainly none unless you pay three or four times the "Champion's" price.

Its work is easy and rapid. You ought to see and try the "Champion." It is fully guaranteed. Write for descriptive circular.

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INDIANA.

Keep Dust Out of Your Lungs



USE THE Hurd Respirator

Made of Soft Rubber Durable, light and easy to wear. Air inhaled through a thin wet sponge, and exhaled through an automatic valve. Price, \$2. each; \$20. Per Dozen.

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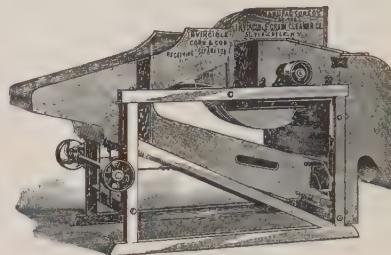
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The Invincible Corn and Cob Separator and Cleaner



It cleans corn and separates the cobs from the shelled corn as it comes from the sheller with one operation.

It is durable, light running and dustless. Corn never grades dirty when this machine is used, but is in good marketable condition.

We also manufacture a complete line of Clippers, Cleaners, Separators and Scourers. Our catalog can be had for the asking.

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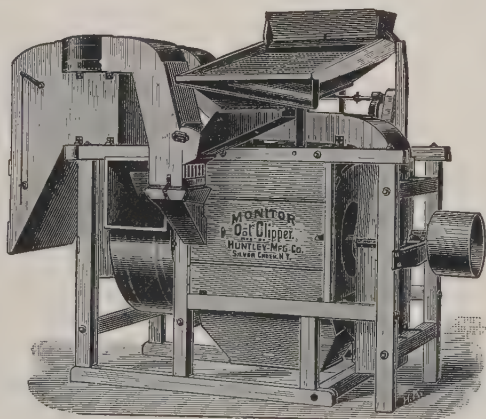
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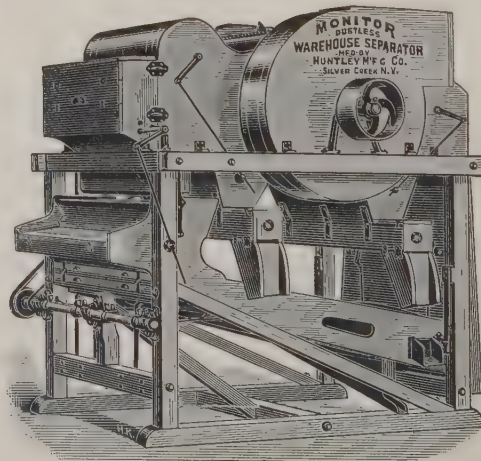
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GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

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CHICAGO, ILL., FEBRUARY 25, 1901.

The prospect for new elevators, additions and improvements during the coming season are unusually bright for this time of the year; in fact more improvements are being planned than is usual, and the close of the season will find Indiana and Ohio possessors of more modern grain elevators than ever before. The other grain surplus states will add many new plants to their supply as heretofore.

Unreasonable over-bidding by grain buyers breeds dissatisfaction among the farmers, while uniform prices convince them that the dealers are paying all they can afford. Secretary Smiley of the Kansas Grain Dealers Association, has emphasized this fact in a recent circular letter in which he states that: "From what I can see and have heard there is no doubt but producers have been better satisfied with the prices paid the past year than for a number of years. This can be accounted for from the fact that uniform prices have been paid for grain over the

A Chicago barley buyer favors our readers with several excellent suggestions in this number, which we trust will not be unheeded. As a buyer for large consumers, he knows well the character of the grain received at this market. When the cleaning of one carload will at times pay for several first-class cleaning machines, it would seem folly for a grain shipper to neglect buying and using the best machine obtainable.

An Illinois shipper who no doubt is troubled with shortages asks for information regarding track scales. The law is very explicit in this matter and no doubt could be thoroly enforced, in so far as shipments to points within the state are concerned, but if shipper was sending his grain to points outside the state, the courts might, by a stretch of imagination maintain that the law was in violation of the Constitution because Congress alone has power to regulate interstate commerce.

Secretary Bewsher, of the Nebraska Association, in a recent report calls attention to the fact that regular dealers are now able to conduct their business without fear of loss and without indulging in questionable practices, as they felt themselves forced to do prior to the days of the Association. Unreasonable competition in many districts has compelled regular dealers to do many things in the past which they disliked and which they would not think of indulging in to-day. The moral tone of the trade in all organ-

An Illinois grain dealer is defendant in a law suit for \$5,000 damages by reason of a farmer's haste and carelessness. Not caring to wait for the elevator operator to dump his load, he dumped it himself, with the result that an accident occurred. It is not certain that the dump was to blame, but the fact remains that the elevator man has installed a dump of another pattern. No person, be he farmer or merchant, is fairly entitled to damages for any injury which occurs as a result of his own act, in attempting to manipulate the machinery of an elevator. He could not be considered a trespasser, but he surely oversteps the owner's rights when he attempts to dump his own load. The elevator man expects to have the machinery operated by himself or the operator whom he employs.

It is to be regretted that the grain trade finds employment for tricksters, who indulge in dishonest practices to the loss of those who intrust their interests to them, and to the detriment of the good standing of the entire trade; yet it is so, and to make matters worse, those who generally suffer by these sharp practices are loath to give out the facts in order to warn others of the same pitfall. By so doing, they encourage sharpers to continue their sucker catching practices. When the trade becomes better organized and all the associations are working together for the advancement of common interests, then may we expect the life of the trickster to be cut short. The standard of honor and fair dealing will be higher by reason of this class of sharpers being driven from the business. To think of a firm in this day of organization buying on track and then charging shippers a commission for selling is surely exasperating. This aggravating little

trick is indulged in without expectation of encouraging the shipper to favor firm with the second shipment, notwithstanding that its bids are over the market. Those who indulge in tricks of this character know full well that it will be possible to catch another crop of suckers elsewhere when the dealers of one district are well posted. The only safeguard against tricks of this character is to confine shipments to firms of known responsibility; firms who are members of the exchange of the central market to which you ship.

An Ohio grain shipper, who has suffered long from shortages in shipments, proposes that the grain dealers of the different states unite and keep a record of the elevators in the central markets, which are so frequently responsible for shortages in shipments. The work proposed is but an echo of a line of work inaugurated by the Grain Dealers National Association several years ago, but did not receive sufficient support from the shippers of the country to make it effective. Surely if a record of all shortages were carefully compiled, the elevators responsible for most of this trouble would quickly be detected. By the federation of all the state and local associations through the National, this work could be carried on with ease and successfully. Reforms of this character, however, are not completed with a day, and cannot be attained unless the association is given continued support in the work.

Export grain seems to be somewhat fickle as to what route it will take from the western markets. For a time Montreal seemed certain of a large portion of the export trade, but the navigation of the St. Lawrence has proved so hazardous and the cost of insurance on grain sent by that route so high, that the trade is gradually but certainly seeking a safer and cheaper route. For a time Portland seemed to be in favor. New York is obtaining its customary share, more as a result of the determined efforts of the Buffalo and New York railways. When improved facilities are provided for storing and handling export grain in New York harbor, more of it may be expected to go via that route. The charges for handling grain by methods which were discarded in most markets fifty years ago cannot be other than high as compared with the cost at Portland, New Orleans and other ports having modern facilities.

Owners of wooden elevators in Minneapolis have already learned the futility of any efforts they may make to compete with the steel storage houses. The insurance rates have advanced to such a figure on all wooden houses in the central markets, as to drive this class of elevators out of business the minute steel houses are provided to compete with

them. The difference in insurance on grain in a steel and a wooden house of average hazard is such as to more than offset the average profit on the grain. Another large steel storage house is now planned for Minneapolis, and no doubt many others will quickly follow when the trade becomes thoroly impressed with the saving to be effected by reason of reducing the insurance charge to a nominal fee. As a terminal storage house, the wooden elevator has seen its day. The steel elevator and tanks combined with the high insurance rates will soon drive it out of business.

LANDLORD LIENS UPON GRAIN.

Several of the grain surplus states have unjust laws which require regular grain buyers, who buy in the open market daily, to act as rent collectors or guarantors for slothful landlords, who lease their farms to irresponsible tenants. It behooves the grain dealers of the different states, where legislatures are now in session, to secure the enactment of an amendment to such laws which shall make it a penitentiary offense for the tenants to sell that which does not belong to them. If it were so provided, the grain dealers would not be imposed upon so frequently.

Indiana dealers will find by reading the decision published in this number that the state law virtually requires them to protect the landlord from being beat out of his rent. The grain dealer is the only one to suffer by this criminal act on the part of the tenant. The landlord loses nothing, and the tenant having nothing, suffers no loss by reason of his selling that to which he has no title. The grain dealer is worried by law suits and compelled to keep on his guard continually, lest he be deceived by some scheming tenant who desires to sell the landlord's share of the crop as well as his own.

Some exceptions which relieve the buyer of liability are clearly stated in this decision, the most notable being that consent of landlord to sale relieves buyer of all liability for any portion of the rent.

The laws of Iowa and Illinois work even greater injustice to grain buyers. Probably tenants in each state could be prosecuted for selling that which does not belong to them, but conviction would be much easier were the laws amended to make special provision for the punishment of the crime.

If the landlord desires to have grain buyers act as rent collectors for them, they should at least be required to give each regular buyer a written notice. The landlord can thoroly protect his lien by such action, and if fairly disposed toward his fellow citizens, he will voluntarily give such notice.

The laws of few states deal fairly with the interests of regular grain buyers in this matter. This is due, no doubt, to the fact that heretofore the grain buyers have given little, if any, attention to legislation favorable or antagonistic to their business. An awakening in this matter will surely bring pleasing dividends.

Argentina shipped 5,588,000 bushels of wheat from Jan. 1 to Feb. 23; against 8,688,000 bushels for the same period of 1900.

ASKED AND ANSWERED

HOW TO PURIFY GASOLINE.

Grain Dealers Journal: We would like the experience of any dealer who has experimented with different grades of gasoline in engines. We would also inquire if it is practicable to purify the alleged 74 degree test stove gasoline so there will not be so much poor stuff at last of tankful.—A. E. Lawrence & Co., Decatur, Mich.

UNFAIR DISCOUNT AT BALTIMORE.

Grain Dealers Journal: I sold a Baltimore party 5,000 bushels of corn to be delivered in the month of November. Owing to the scarcity of cars I was unable to deliver all of the corn during that month. At no time after the sale was corn as cheap as when I sold it; and the Baltimore market was a good deal higher when I delivered it. Yet they discounted it $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per bushel. I ask the opinion of other dealers on the subject. What would be my recourse, if any?—Ohio.

HOW TO RECOVER FROM RAILROAD FOR DELAY.

Grain Dealers Journal: Some of our early shipments of corn were delayed in transit by the railroad companies some 30 to 60 days, and others lost entirely, that should have gone thru in 12 to 15 days.

We have placed the matter in the hands of attorneys. They are of the opinion that we would be compelled to show where the delay occurred in order to recover, the corn passing over four to six railroads. The attorneys appear to be of the opinion that under the special contract in the bill of lading providing that the initial company is relieved entirely of the responsibility, if it can show that it delivered promptly to the connecting line. The corn was billed or routed via White Line, West Shore Line and Nickel Plate Line. We would be pleased to receive information as to how to get at the companies for the loss, in the best way.—Iowa.

RAILROAD REQUIRED TO PUT IN TRACK SCALES.

Grain Dealers Journal: I would like to know if the railroad companies can be required to put in track scales at stations shipping a certain amount of grain.—Dexter Baber, Dudley, Ill.

Ans.: The Illinois statute passed and approved April 25, 1871, regulating the receiving, transportation and delivery of grain, provides that: At all places or stations from which the shipments of grain by the road of such corporation shall have amounted during the previous year to 50,000 bushels or more, such corporation shall, when required to do so by the persons who are the shippers of the major part of said 50,000 bushels of grain, to erect and keep in good condition for use, and use in weighing grain to be shipped over its road, true and correct scales, of proper structure and capacity for the weighing of grain by carload in their cars, after the same shall have been loaded. Such corporation shall . . . receipt for the true amount of grain so shipped. If any such

corporation shall . . . neglect to keep in use such scales . . . the sworn statement of the shipper shall be taken as true as to the amount so shipped.

LETTERS FROM THE TRADE

FROM MINNEAPOLIS.

Grain Dealers' Journal: It is reported that scientific dairy farming is encroaching upon the wheat-growing industry in the vicinity of Fergus Falls, Minn.

Mark Murphy's mill at Royalton, Minn., was burned Feb. 21. It was partly insured and will be rebuilt.

Representative Riley believes that when the legislature starts out to prune salaries and abolish useless offices it should go down the line clear to the end. His measure points out that a chief grain inspector is not necessary, and claims that railroad and warehouse commissioners can perform the work now done by the chief grain inspector.

The committee on the bill relative to assessing wheat stored in elevators is about to have a hearing. Minneapolis is directly interested in this matter. G. V. K.

INSIST UPON EVIDENCE OF LOSS AT DESTINATION.

Grain Dealers Journal: We are pleased to note in the Journal the effort E. R. Ulrich & Sons are making against short weights; but are sorry to see they are almost alone in the fight.

The grain dealers in the various states must unite in some effort to stop the robbery that has been going on in the various market centers for many years. The profits will not justify the losses; and if buyers cannot pay what they bid without stealing they should make the price less and give us our weights.

It is a well-known fact that one cannot get testimony of loss thru the railroad companies, as the agent that gives such evidence might as well send in his resignation; and what dealers should insist upon is evidence of loss at destination before allowing any shortage whatever. —O. S. Marshall & Son, Sidney, O.

FARMER INJURED THRU OWN FAULT.

Grain Dealers Journal: With regard to the suit of Farmer Thomas against us for \$5,000 damages on account of injuries at our dump on Aug. 4, 1900, we would say, that he drove on our patent spring dump with a load of oats, and proceeded to dump before our man got to him.

He did not understand the dump, because he opened the door and pulled the big iron head of the spring that fastens over the center of the door as a secure fastening, at the same time, and, besides, was clear under the wagon when he pulled the spring head.

It is a question whether or not Mr. Thomas was in his right mind, as the supposition is that he had been drinking.

We have placed the old-fashioned lever dumps thruout, and find them most satisfactory. —Brownback & Wacker, Edinburg, Ill.

TRADE TRICKSTERS.

Grain Dealers' Journal: The Tricksters have not all been expelled from the

ranks of the grain dealers. I wish to cite two tricks which have been brought to light. This dealer was buying grain on Chicago weights and inspection from a farmer, and, not satisfied with his legitimate profit, he decided to cheat the farmer and give Chicago weights a black eye. At noon the station agent or farmer not being around, the dealer had a wagon load taken from car. Of course car arrived at destination short weight, and Chicago was blamed. This has been done several times.

Another time this same dealer, who is a track buyer, hired a young man who was employed to send out bids for another track buyer, to keep him posted what his competitor's bids would be, then he would send out his bids an eighth-cent higher. As a result he got the grain and made up the difference by short weights. After this had been carried on for some time, the firm mistrusted that something was wrong, and when the young man took his vacation, the above facts came to light. —INDIANA.

BARLEY SHOULD BE CLEANED: SHIPMENTS NOT UP TO SAMPLE.

Grain Dealers Journal: It is surprising how many shippers of grain, who possessing all the facilities for cleaning their shipments properly, neglect doing so. I have often wondered whether this neglect is due to designedly laid plans to defraud somebody, or to mere shiftlessness. I am charitable enough to ascribe it to the latter cause.

It certainly would more than repay a shipper of barley to clean it properly of all foreign grain as much as he can and take out the black seed, so that the shipment should fully equal the sample his commission man sold by. I am writing this from personal observation as well as experience as a buyer of barley. It is almost an every-day occurrence that I have either to reject a car or make a deduction of from one to two or even three cents for being seedy and not up to the sample bought by.

In one instance I know the shipper would have saved hundreds of dollars if he had shipped his barley according to the sample sold by. Besides he would have saved a great deal of annoyance to his commission man as well as to myself, for it is no pleasure for me to reject purchases. —Julian Kune, Chicago.

TO CONSIGN OR SELL ON TRACK.

Grain Dealers Journal: About the principal difference I have found between consigning or selling on track is that in one case you know you will get all the grain is worth, while in the other case you may be sure the track bidder will find some excuse for rejecting or calling for a discount.

Only one thing can be said in favor of the track bidder, or rather in favor of this method of selling; and that is that you know just how many cents a bushel the carload will bring if all turns out well. To dealers who abhor speculation in any form this comparative certainty as to the selling price is a most desirable feature of the method of selling on track. But like other affairs of trade, the less chance the smaller the profit.

Dealers who consign their grain with judgment probably make more money than those who sell on track; because they are in a position to take advantage of any sudden rise in the market on which to sell for forward delivery to ar-

rive. Should the market subsequently decline the dealer can order his commission merchant to buy in at a profit. A commission merchant who understands his business thoroly can assist the grain dealer materially by advice and information as to state of the market.

A shipper not far from my station who seldom consigns is continually complaining of the severe competition offered by a large firm of exporters. It seems this firm can offer the farmers a good fraction of a cent a bushel more than he can. He claims that they are in league with the railroads, and get a rebate on the freight. In this case the true reason is that the large firm sells its grain to better advantage by not patronizing the track bidder. —Southwest.

SUGGESTS THAT NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ESTABLISH A BOARD OF ARBITRATION.

Grain Dealers Journal: We wish to call attention to what seems an opportunity for the association to extend the benefits of membership to a portion of the trade who, heretofore, have had their business cut down in a measure, it may be, by assisting the associations.

We refer to the track buyers and receivers who could be materially assisted by an arbitration committee, before which differences between themselves and country shippers could be arbitrated.

There are many country shippers who thru their ignorance of modern methods of conducting the grain business, cause unlimited losses to track buyers and receivers, oftentimes unwittingly, but at the same time causing loss, which should not be continued.

If the Grain Dealers National Association or the State and local associations working thru it would establish a board of arbitration and require all members to submit the differences between themselves and those to whom they consign or sell grain and abide by the decision of the committee, then would the association prove of great benefit to members in terminal markets.

The associations have done much to weed out the irregular dealers, and no doubt this has been a benefit to receivers and track buyers. Each of the associations, or all of them working thru the National, could greatly increase their standing in every market, if they would publish the names of regular dealers who indulge in irregular practices, yet who will not abide by the decision of an arbitration committee. Whether a man commits such infraction of trade customs thru ignorance or dishonesty, as some do, should make no difference. The man at the central market suffers in either case.

We think that if the associations will undertake this character of work in earnest they will greatly broaden their field for usefulness and be sure to receive heartier support from all dealers in central markets. —H. D. Wetmore & Co., Chicago.

The Liverpool Corn Trade Association has adopted a new standard of No. 2 hard winter wheat, to be in force until Sept. 30, 1901.

Geo. C. Dunaway, secretary, informs us that the Illinois Valley Grain Dealers Association will hold its monthly meeting at the Plumb House in Streator, on Thursday, Feb. 28th, 1901, at 7 p. m.

THE SUPPLY TRADE

The Carl Anderson Co.'s factory, Chicago, was damaged by fire recently.

Foster & Hall, of Springfield, O., have been succeeded by Foster, Hall & Sharrick. This firm will manufacture feed mills.

The Stover Mfg. Co., Freeport, Ill., will soon commence the erection of a new plant to cover ten acres of ground and to cost \$150,000.

T. M. Van Horne, of Indianapolis, Ind., will represent the Marseilles Mfg. Co., of Marseilles, Ill. in Indiana, with headquarters at Indianapolis.

J. L. Record, of the Barnett & Record Co., Minneapolis, Minn., elevator contractors, has been granted letters patent on an adjustable coal and ore spout.

Younglove & Boggess Co., Mason City, Ia., say: "Thirty thousand dollars worth of the work we did last year was the result of our ad. in the Grain Dealers Journal."

The Russian government recently issued a decree, to become effective March 1, whereby the duty on all machinery and tools of every kind made in the United States will be increased 50 per cent.

The S. Howes Co., Silver Creek, N. Y., writes: We are running our shops full time, and find ourselves eighty orders behind; but having recently put in improved machinery, are in a position to give our customers prompt attention.

Strong & Northway Mfg. Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., have recently sent to their friends and customers a very handsome and attractive calendar for 1901. The subjects shown are four colored pictures of Indians, from the Apache, Sioux and Cheyenne tribes.

The 1901 catalog of Charles E. Sanford & Co., Minneapolis, Minn., has been received. It contains 110 pages of illustrated and descriptive matter of mill, railroad and elevator supplies, including belting, elevator buckets, pulleys, shafting and gas engines. A copy can be had for the asking.

The W. T. Eaton Mfg. Co., of Chicago, Ill., recently obtained an incorporation license. This company will manufacture the Sanderson portable grain elevator. They have erected a two-story brick factory, 60x140 feet, at Libertyville, Ill., for this purpose. The incorporators are: W. T. Eaton, F. P. Lymond and R. J. Proctor. The capital stock is \$50,000.

The Hess system of drying was tested, recently, in the drying of malt. A quantity of green malt was placed in a small drier, and air at a temperature beginning at 90 degrees, and gradually increasing to 175 degrees, was applied to the malt for a period of twelve hours. The product was exceedingly mellow. The flavor and aroma were good. The malt was plump and of good color, though no sulphur was used. An analysis by Messrs. Wahl & Henius (No. 68462) reads as follows: Water, 4 per cent; extract, 69.73 per cent; equal to extract in water free condition, 72.64 per cent. Length of acrospire, approximately: 0 to $\frac{1}{4}$, 4; $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, 4; $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$, 6; $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1, 86; 1 and more, 0; mellowness, good; yield, good; growth, good; break of wort, brilliant; color of wort, pale to light yellow. The malt was not stirred during the drying process, and the attendant had never had any previous experience in drying malt, but simply held the temperature in the

drier according to a prearranged schedule. The field opened by such performance of the Hess drier is an extensive one, as malt in the best plants in use requires 48 to 72 hours drying, and an evaporation down to 4 per cent of moisture is unusual, and shows the unequaled efficiency of the Hess system.

L. H. MANSON.

With the new century a number of new grain firms have started in business in Chicago, and one of the latest to enter the field is L. H. Manson & Co., with offices at 74 Board of Trade building.

This firm starts with the brightest prospects to do a general commission business in grain and handle option business in grain and provisions. It is composed of active young men who are thoroughly familiar with the grain business in all its details, and prepared to give customers prompt and efficient service.

The head of the firm is L. H. Manson, whose portrait we present herewith. He



L. H. Manson, Chicago.

has been prominently before the public for some years, having been identified with a manufacturing concern which had a successful career.

The other members of the firm are closely identified with the grain trade, having been on the Chicago Board of Trade for a number of years. The combined experiences of these men will make a strong firm.

AN AMBIGUOUS ORDER.

The following elaborate instructions were sent to a Chicago firm concerning a deal in 1,000 bushels wheat contemplated by the writer of the letter, who lives in a small interior town of Ohio, where presumably Chicago grain quotations do not penetrate otherwise than by mail:

"Order for Saturday was, sell 1,000 bushels May wheat about 76c, or buy about 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Stop at 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, or 74c. Clear $\frac{1}{4}$ c or better. If you sold Saturday and are not clear, then buy at 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ c or better, and stop at 76c. If you bought and are not clear, then sell at 75c or bet-

ter and stop at 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. If you acted and made a gain of $\frac{1}{4}$ c over all please send proceeds. If you neither bought nor sold, then act on this for Monday, and act on it also if clear of the market with a gain. If you could not act Saturday, then sell on a bulge of from $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 1c one May wheat 76 @75 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Cover at from $\frac{1}{4}$ c to 1c whichever you can get Monday or Tuesday. Stop at 76@76 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; or buy on a break of from $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 1c, one May wheat 74@74 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; close deal $\frac{1}{4}$ @1c profit whichever you can get, or stop 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ @74c. If you will not act as to bulge or break then act without it; we have to run the risk."

Did the commission man buy, sell, or have his own sanity investigated?

SUITS AND DECISIONS

One dealing with a general agent is not bound to inquire into his authority. A contract to conduct a business "on shares" means that the parties shall share equally.

If an employe voluntarily and knowingly exposes himself to danger, and is injured, he cannot recover.

A carrier is not bound for loss or injury to property after delivery to a succeeding carrier, where the contract expressly limits its liability to its own line.

The liability of a railroad company as a carrier continues until the consignee has a reasonable time to inspect the goods and remove them in the usual hours and ordinary course of business.

Delivery of goods to a common carrier for conveyance to the purchaser, or to a place designated by him, constitutes an actual receipt by the purchaser. *Schleninger v. West Shore Co.*, 88 Ill. App. 273.

Cooper & Oddy, grain dealers, Indianapolis, Ind., have brot suit against two farmers for \$1,000 damages for failure to deliver 15,000 bushels of corn sold for future delivery at Baltimore.

The Liverpool Corn Trade Association, in a recent case, decided that the buyer need not take up the shipping documents, as they were not complete, the certificate of inspection not being attached.

When a bank receives a deposit and unconditionally places the same to the general credit of the depositor, it becomes liable upon an implied contract to pay his checks drawn thereon when presented.

Brownback & Wacker, Edinburg, Ill., are defendants in a suit for \$5,000 damages brot by a farmer who alleges that while unloading oats at the elevator his wagon fell upon him because of defective dumping machinery.

O. H. Perry has recovered \$351 damages from R. C. Wyvell, Wahpeton, N. D., for failure to deliver a carload of flaxseed, sold at 83 cents. The loss was placed at 41 cents a bushel, Perry having sold the grain at \$1.24.

The suit of Charles Eshelby against the Wright & Botsford Elevator Co., Port Huron, Mich., for \$10,000 damages on account of injuries to his limbs sustained on a steam traveler, has been settled out of court by the payment of \$250.

The Bell Commission Co., Nashville, Tenn., has brot suit against the Atlanta Milling Co. to recover \$1,200 for failure to accept wheat on contract. After 2,000 bushels had been accepted, the subsequent arrivals were rejected by the mill on the ground that the grain was in-

ferior. From the time the contract was made until the wheat was tendered the market declined $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel.

NEW B. & O. ELEVATOR AT SOUTH CHICAGO.

Chicago has another cleaning and transfer elevator, and those who have been so fortunate as to inspect it, say it is one of the best equipped and most conveniently arranged houses in the country. It is located in the B. & O. Yards at South Chicago, near 87th street.

The house has 155 bins, a feature which

of receiving elevators, each with an elevating capacity of 10,000 bushels per hour. The four stands of shipping elevators are of same capacity. The four cleaning legs have an elevating capacity of 6,000 bushels per hour. Two stands are also provided for elevating screenings. The receiving elevators have receiving pits on each side, making eight in all. Each of the sinks has room for 15,000 bushels.

The machinery equipment includes six No. 9 Monitor Clippers and four No. 9 Monitor Separators, made by the Huntley Mfg. Co. The cleaners and clippers are supplied with Cyclone Dust Collectors and the entire house is equipped with

senger elevator and stairways. The machinery was supplied by The Link-Belt Machinery Co.

The apparatus provided for fire protection includes an 18 x 10 x 12 Underwriters Fire Pump connected to an 8 inch main which connects with the complete system of stand pipes in the elevator.

The electric light plant is operated by an independent 40 h. p. vertical engine. A 25 k. w. generator supplies 250-16 c. p. lights to the house and 150-16 c. p. lights for the yards.

The elevator was designed and erected by The Barnett & Record Co. of Min-



New Elevator of Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at South Chicago.

will immediately place it in a class by itself. In fact the other cleaning and transfer houses of the city have much less capacity and few bins. Its 500,000 bushels storage capacity is divided among the bins so as to make their individual capacity range from 1,500 to 10,000 bushels. The cleaning capacity of the house is unusually large, being 150,000 bushels per day. The transfer capacity of the elevator is 250,000 bushels per day.

The house, which is a wooden structure covered with galvanized iron, rests on concrete foundation. It has four stands

a complete sweeper system which was installed by The Allington & Curtis Co.

The power plant is located in a fire proof building 40 feet from elevator. It consists of four vertical water tube boilers of 250 h. p. each, and is designed to supply 1,000 h. p. high pressure steam to a pair of cross compound condensing engines built by The Vilter Mfg. Co. Power is transmitted by rope drives throughout the house. The rope drives between the first floor and cupola are located in the brick tower at end of elevator. This tower also contains the pas-

neapolis, Minn. It is owned by the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. and is in charge of Superintendent Fred Wright, formerly of Minneapolis.

An ear of corn with every grain inclosed in a separate husk has been found in a field at Churubusco, Ind.

In Tripoli barley constitutes the bulk of the food of the people. The area under this crop constitutes about three-fourths of the cultivated land, and the annual crop is from 1,400,000 to 2,000,000 bushels.

OSCAR C. WHITE.

A new traveler is now visiting the regular grain dealers of Illinois and making friends for himself and the firm he represents, with the result that much new business is being diverted to the well-known firm of H. Hemmelgarn & Co.

Oscar C. White, whose portrait is given on this page, has been connected with the grain trade for ten years, principally in Illinois. Until recently he was located at Henry. Mr. White is 34 years old, married, and familiar with the trials of country dealers. With ample experience and a good firm behind him he is sure to capture a fair share of the trade.

LANDLORD AND TENANT; LIEN FOR RENT; CROPS; SALE.

1. The purchaser of crops from a tenant is bound to take notice of the landlord's lien on them for rent due or to become due, as created by Horner's Rev. St. 1897, § 5224; and where the rent is payable out of a part of the crop, and one purchases the entire crop raised by the tenant, and mixes it with like grain of his own, he is liable to the landlord for a conversion.

2. In an action of conversion by a landlord against a purchaser from the tenant, of wheat, oats, and clover seed raised by the tenant on the leased premises, where the landlord had a lien for rent on two-fifths of all the crops raised, and it was alleged that the tenant did not retain other wheat, oats, and clover seed with which to pay the rent, or any part thereof, it was not necessary to further allege that the tenant did not have sufficient corn remaining on the leased premises to pay the entire rent; it not appearing from the complaint that any corn was raised, and the rent being payable in kind.

3. A landlord who authorizes his tenant to sell the crops, and account to him for the proceeds, waives his lien on the crops for rent, and cannot recover the value thereof from the purchaser, even though the rent is not paid.

4. A contract stipulating that a tenant should deliver the crops raised by him at designated points to the landlord does not of itself authorize such tenant to sell the crops.

Appeal from circuit court, Clinton county, Indiana; J. V. Kent, Judge.

Action by Abner T. Bowen against Oliver P. Campbell and others. From a judgment for plaintiff, certain defendants appeal. Affirmed.

Wiley, J. Appellee sued appellants and one John Calhoun for conversion. The complaint is in three paragraphs. The first paragraph avers that Calhoun was the tenant of appellee, under a written lease; that the premises occupied, under said lease, by Calhoun were a farm owned by appellee; that, by the terms of said lease, Calhoun was to pay appellee two-fifths of all crops grown upon such farm, the same to be delivered to him at Sedalia, Moran or Frankfort, at the option of appellee, and as directed by him. It is further averred that said Calhoun, during the year 1897, raised on said farm wheat, oats, and clover seed; that appellee's two-fifths of the wheat were 20 bushels; that his two-fifths of the oats were 92 bushels; and that his two-fifths of the clover seed were 6 bushels.

It is then averred that Calhoun hauled said wheat, oats, and clover seed to Frankfort, and sold the same to appellants, who were partners in buying and selling grain; that said Calhoun did not retain other wheat, oats, and clover seed with which to pay said rent, or any part thereof; that appellants paid him therefor 90 cents per bushel for the wheat, 16 cents per bushel for the oats, and \$3.25 per bushel for the clover seed; that appellants took possession of said grain, and mingled the same with other grain of like kind in their warehouse; and that all of said grain was of the value of \$52.80. It is then averred that appellee made a demand upon appellants for payment,

which was refused, and that Calhoun was and still is insolvent, etc.

The second paragraph simply avers that appellee was the owner of the property described in the first paragraph; that it was in the possession of Calhoun; that he unlawfully and without right delivered the same to appellants; that they unlawfully converted it to their own use, and mingled it with other like grain of their own, so it could not be identified, to appellee's damage, etc. The third paragraph of complaint is so like the first that it is unnecessary to set it out at length.

The appellants demurred to each paragraph of complaint, and based their demurrer upon two grounds of objection: (1) That there was a defect of parties plaintiff, in that Calhoun should have been made a party plaintiff; (2) that the complaint, nor neither paragraph thereof, stated facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. This demurrer was overruled, to which ruling appellants excepted, and they answered by general denial. Appellee dismissed as to Calhoun.



Oscar C. White, Chicago.

Trial by jury, resulting in a verdict in favor of appellee, and, over appellants' motion for a new trial, judgment was rendered against them on the verdict. They have assigned as errors the overruling of the demurrer to the complaint and the overruling of the motion for a new trial. The first ground of objection to the complaint, viz., that there was a defect of parties plaintiff, has been waived by appellants in their failure to discuss it. We will now consider the objection that the complaint does not state facts sufficient, etc. It is evident that the first and second paragraphs of complaint proceed upon the theory of the right of appellee, as landlord, to hold and enforce his statutory lien as a security for his rent. Under the averments of these paragraphs, appellee was entitled to two-fifths of the crops raised on his farm by Calhoun, the same to be delivered at a designated place. His ownership of the property depended upon his rights under the lease, and the right given him by statute. By the express terms of section 5224, Horner's Rev. St. 1897, the landlord has a lien upon the crop raised

on the leased premises, under the tenant's contract for the payment of rent, whether such rent is to be paid by a part of the crop, or in cash. The tenant cannot invest the landlord of such lien without his knowledge or consent. If the tenant sells the landlord's share of the crop without his permission, he may recover such share or value from the purchaser, for the purchaser cannot acquire a better title to the crop than the tenant had; also the purchaser is bound to take notice of the statutory lien which the landlord has upon the crop for the payment of rent due or to become due.

The law was so declared in Kennard v. Harvey, 80 Ind. 37. That case was very similar to this. There the rent to be paid was cash, and it was averred in the complaint that the tenant sold the entire crop to appellees, Loer & Davis, who removed the same and sold it in a foreign market. It was held that that was a conversion of the grain, and rendered them liable to the landlord for its value. Here the rent was to be paid in kind, and, from the complaint, which must be taken as true for the purposes of the demurrer, the tenant sold the appellee's share to the appellants, and they mingled it with like grain of their own so that it could not be distinguished. We must hold that such acts amounted to a conversion.

In Kennard v. Harvey, supra, the court said: "Upon the facts stated in each paragraph of the complaint, * * * it is very clear that the statute quoted gave the appellant a specified lien on the crop raised on her farm by her tenant, Harvey. * * * As the rent reserved was, by the terms of the lease, a cash rent, the statute also, by strong implication, prohibited the tenant, Harvey, from removing from the leased premises 'one-half of the crop growing or matured.'"

"In view of these statutory provisions of the specific lien thereby given appellant upon the crop raised on her farm by her tenant, Harvey, for the payment of the cash rent reserved to her under the lease, and of the prohibition implied therein against the tenant's removal from the leased premises the one-half of the crop growing or matured thereon, we are of the opinion that each paragraph of the complaint stated facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action in favor of appellant against the appellees, Loer and Davis."

It is argued by appellants that the complaint is defective, because it fails to aver that Calhoun did not have corn sufficient remaining on the leased premises with which to pay appellee the entire rent. It is a sufficient answer to this to say that the complaint does aver that Calhoun did not retain other wheat, oats and clover seed with which to pay the rent, or any part thereof. So far as it appears from the complaint, there was no corn raised on the land; and in any event, as the rent was to be paid in kind, Calhoun could not, out of the corn, if there was any, pay two-fifths of the wheat, oats and clover seed without the consent of the appellee.

Under the decision in Kennard v. Harvey, supra, which is in point, the first and third paragraphs of complaint must be held good. Appellants were bound to take notice of the landlord's statutory lien, and actual notice was not necessary. The second paragraph of complaint is a simple count for conversion. Appellants have not pointed out any tenable objection to it, and we are unable to discover any. There was no

error in overruling the demurrer to each paragraph of the complaint.

Appellants next discuss the overruling of their motion for a new trial. The third, fourth, fifth, and sixth grounds of the motion may be considered jointly; for they are based upon the alleged facts that the verdict is not sustained by sufficient evidence and is contrary to law. Appellants' learned counsel enter upon the discussion of this question by asserting that there was a failure of proof to sustain the verdict. After an examination of the entire record, which contains the evidence, we are unable to agree with counsel in this assertion. On the contrary, there is an abundance of evidence to support the verdict.

The evidence shows that John R. Calhoun was the tenant of Abner T. Bowen, under a written lease; that, by the terms of the lease, he was to pay rental in kind, in fixed and designated shares; that such rent was to be delivered by the lessee to the lessor at designated places; that the lessee raised certain crops on the leased premises; that he did not pay his rent in kind, or otherwise; that he sold and delivered to appellants certain of the crops belonging to the lessor and did not retain sufficient thereof to pay his rent. There is evidence in the record from which the jury might, and doubtless did, find all these facts in favor of appellee; and, there being such evidence, we cannot disturb the judgment on this ground. It would not serve any useful purpose to set out the evidence at length; for, when we have determined the fact that there is evidence to sustain the verdict, we cannot consider the question of its weight or preponderance. The verdict must stand, unless it appears that reversible error has prejudiced the rights of the appellants.

The seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh reasons for a new trial are that the court erred in giving certain instructions. Instruction No. 4 complained of is not objectionable, but plainly and concisely states the law. In this instruction the jury were told, where a tenant agrees to pay rent in kind or in cash, the landlord has a lien on the crop for the payment of the rent; also that the tenant may, after notice in writing, remove from the leased premises his own part of the crops, and dispose of the same whenever the rent is to be paid in kind, but that in no other case may he remove more than one-half of the crops, etc. This is a plain statement of the law, as defined by section 7105, Burns' Rev. St. 1894.

In the fifth instruction the jury were told that, if a tenant, without the consent of his landlord, sells the crops raised on the leased premises, not retaining enough to pay the landlord's share, the landlord would retain his lien on the crops sold and could recover the same from the purchaser, even though the purchaser did not know that such rent was unpaid; and that, if the purchaser commingled the same with other like products, so that its identity is lost, or if such purchaser has sold and disposed of the same, then such purchaser would be liable for conversion, and the landlord would have the right to recover from such purchaser the value of such products, not to exceed the amount of the rent due. We are unable to see any objection to this instruction. On the contrary, it is in harmony with both the letter and the spirit of the statute (section 7105, supra) and the authorities cited in this opinion in support of the sufficiency of the complaint. It is a remark-

ably clear and plain statement of the law. Instruction No. 6 is almost identical with the fifth, and need not be further noticed or discussed.

In instruction 7 the court told the jury that, if a landlord authorizes his tenant to sell the crops and account to him for the proceeds, then the landlord waives his lien, and could not recover the value thereof from the purchaser, even though the rent was not paid. It was also further stated in this instruction that an authority generally to sell would authorize the tenant to sell. We think this instruction not only states the law correctly, but is exceedingly favorable to appellants. There was in this case some attempt to show that appellee had authorized his tenant, Calhoun, generally to sell the crops and account to him for his share of the proceeds, and in the instruction we are now considering the jury were told that it was for them to determine from all the evidence whether appellee did or did not authorize or consent to the sale by the tenant to appellants. The instruction was correctly given.

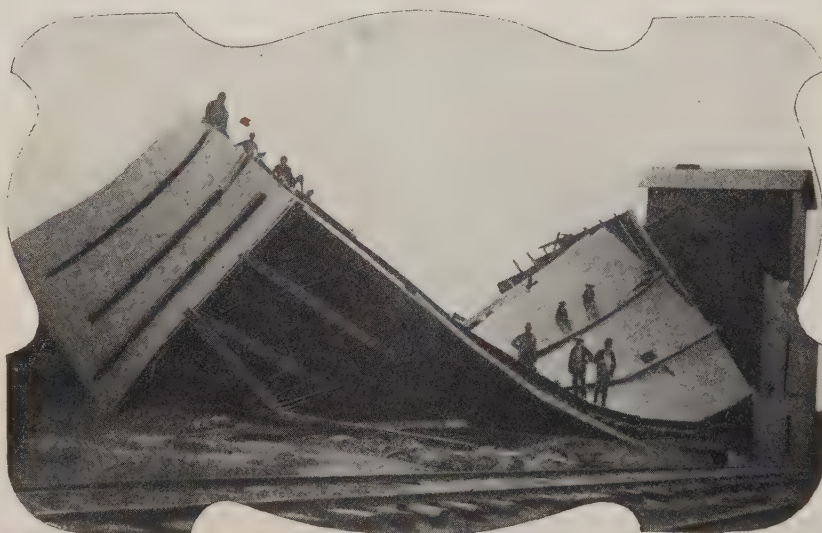
It appears from the entire record that the cause was fairly tried, a proper conclusion reached and that there is no error for which judgment should be disturbed. Judgment affirmed.

AN OAT HOUSE AFTER THE STORM.

The dealers who are long on oats have been predicting for some time that the chronic bears would meet with unexpected disaster if they continue to sell oats, and it may be that the country shippers are right.

We present herewith an engraving of an oat bin which met with disaster last summer at McCallsburg, Ia., because it had no oats on hand, the capacity being for 75,000 bushels. This balloon-like structure being empty provided easy prey to the toying zephyrs stirred up by the summer cyclone.

The oat house was owned and operated by The St. Paul & Kansas City Grain Co. of Minneapolis, to which we are indebted for the photograph. Oat bears who have long since disposed of



Oat House at McCallsburg, Ia., After the Storm.

By instruction No. 8 the court told the jury that a contract stipulating that a tenant should deliver the crops raised at designated points would not of itself authorize such tenant to sell the crops. This is certainly the law, and needs no argument or discussion to support it. There was no error in giving this instruction.

The twelfth and thirteenth grounds for the motion for a new trial are that the court erred in refusing to give instructions 2 and 3 tendered by appellants. From an examination of these instructions, when considered in connection with the instructions given and the entire record, we cannot see that there was any reversible error in refusing them. They are somewhat lengthy, and to set them out and discuss them in detail would extend this opinion to an unnecessary length, and be wholly useless.

The fourteenth reason assigned for a new trial is that the court erred in admitting and rejecting certain evidence. After a careful examination of the several questions thus presented, we have reached the conclusion that the court did not err in its rulings upon the admission and rejection of the evidence to which the motion applies.

their holdings should take warning, lest they collapse before the force of an unexpected bull rush.

Germany's crops for 1900 are officially reported as 3,841,000 tons wheat, 8,550,000 tons rye, 3,002,000 tons barley, 7,091,000 tons oats, and 40,585,000 tons potatoes. The crop of wheat was about the same as that of 1899; of rye, 1.5 per cent smaller; of barley, .6 per cent; of oats, 3 per cent, and of potatoes, 5.5 per cent larger. The yield per acre was slightly above the average of the previous eight years.

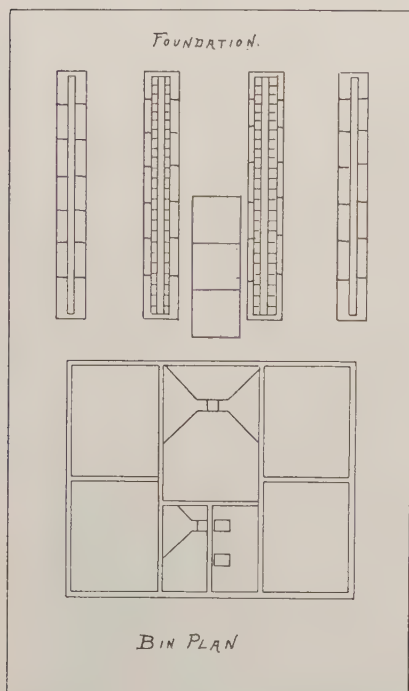
Speculation is the corner-stone of wealth. Majority speculate. It is not wicked. It may cause fainting spells when you lose. It is a great elixir when you win—better than salt. Majority speculate in their regular business. Some call it merchandising, others investing. Some try real estate. Some stocks. Some oil. Some rich widows. Majority who think they do not speculate, do. Some millers never hedge their wheat stocks or flour sales. They are speculators rather than millers. Most large millers always protect themselves and are thus able to sell flour profitably upon declines.—C. A. King & Co.

SEEDS.

John F. Carlton has succeeded the Carlton Seed & Implement Co., at Jackson, Mich.

The Genesee Valley Seed Co. has been established at Dansville, N. Y., by J. C. Van Scoter & Co.

The Livingston Seed Co.'s greenhouses at Columbus, O., were damaged by fire Feb. 9. Loss, \$300.



Foundation and Bin Plan of 10,000-Bushel Elevator.

The Department of Agriculture will begin the distribution of seed to its correspondents early in March.

Clover seed exports from New York for the week ending Feb. 16 were 1,264 bags, compared with 5,353 a year ago.

H. C. Burt & Son, seed dealers of Cleveland, O., have filed a petition in bankruptcy, scheduling \$38,000 liabilities and \$4,500 assets.

Frank E. Pease of Des Moines, Ia., has bot the seed business of F. S. White at that place and will operate the concern as the Pease Greenhouse & Nursery Co.

Flaxseed amounting to 2,715,000 bushels was exported during 1900, as reported by O. P. Austin, chief of the bureau of statistics; against 2,794,000 and 2,768,000 bushels during 1899 and '98.

Timothy seed amounting to 10,574,000 pounds, was exported in 1900, as reported by O. P. Austin, chief of the bureau of statistics; against 16,154,000 and 13,807,000 pounds in 1899 and '98.

Toledo receipts of clover seed for the week ending Feb. 16 were 2,035 bags, for the season so far 58,184 bags; compared with 2,479 bags for the week and 116,000 bags for the season, a year ago.

Clover seed amounting to 21,579,000 pounds was exported during 1900, as reported by O. P. Austin, chief of the bureau of statistics; compared with 29,520,000 and 26,692,000 pounds during 1899 and '98 respectively.

The exports of grass seeds other than timothy and clover during 1900, as reported by O. P. Austin, chief of the bureau of statistics, aggregated in value

\$146,000; against \$165,820 during 1899 and \$165,590 during 1898.

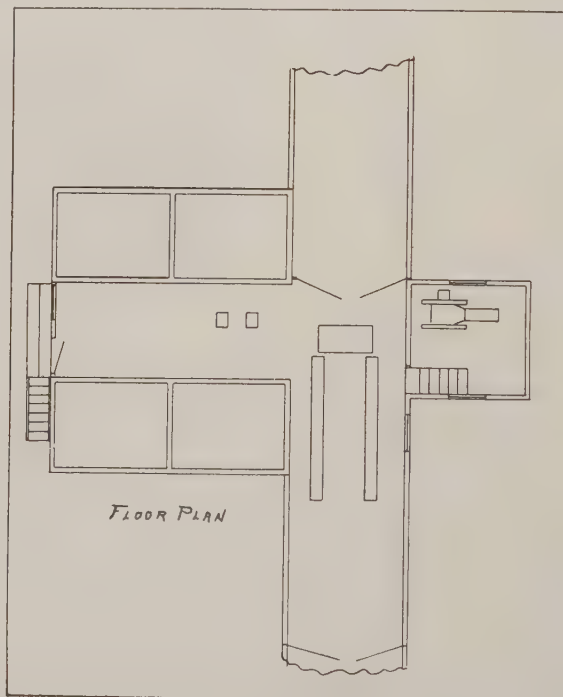
The Graves-May Co. has been incorporated at Minneapolis, Minn. Capital stock, \$20,000; incorporators, J. S. Graves, of Howard Lake; G. A. May, of Litchfield, and W. J. Gibbs, of Minneapolis. The company will deal in seeds.

Seed dealers of Iowa held a meeting early this month at Des Moines, Ia., and formed the Iowa Seed Corn Growers' Association, with John E. Brown of Mitchellville, as president, to improve the quality of corn raised in the state.

Toledo shipped 5,037 bags of clover seed for the week ending Feb. 16; compared with 6,800 a year ago. The shipments for the season to that date were 71,700 bags; against 109,000 bags for the corresponding period of the preceding season.

Chicago shipped during the week ending Feb. 23 392,000 pounds of clover seed, 880,000 pounds of timothy seed, 233,600 pounds of other seed, and 13,000 bushels of flaxseed; compared with 303,000 pounds of clover seed, 1,460,000 pounds of timothy seed, 224,000 pounds of other seed, and 23,000 bushels of flaxseed, during the corresponding week a year ago.

Chicago received during the week ending Feb. 23, 196,000 pounds of clover seed, 540,000 pounds of timothy seed, 365,000 pounds of other seed and 71,500 bushels of flaxseed; compared with 373,000 pounds of clover seed, 1,263,500 pounds of timothy seed, 414,000 pounds of other seed, and 83,500 bushels of flaxseed, during the corresponding week a year ago.



Floor Plan of 10,000-Bushel Elevator.

C. A. King & Co. write: March shipments of clover seed are always large. They were 29,000 bags from Toledo last March, the largest of the season. Two years ago they were 26,000 bags, the largest of any month that season. Three years ago they were 30,000 bags, against 19,000 during February. Four years ago they were 25,000 bags. Colder weather made the bulls timid. They don't expect much demand until the east thaws out and farmers show a disposition to

buy. Some selling by scattered March longs caused a little further decline upon that, as short interest is small. Low grade offerings are moderate and they yield very slowly.

Fire at Shenandoah, Ia., Feb. 21, destroyed the elevator of Ratekin & Son, dealers in seed corn. Most of their seed corn was burned, together with nearly all their printed matter, and the machinery. The firemen saved several thousand bushels of corn. Loss, \$10,000; insurance, \$5,100. The business is being continued, and after the season is over the firm will rebuild.—T. A. Kyle, Shenandoah, Ia.

L. J. Keith & Son, of Fairfield, Ill., write us: Nothing doing here in the grain business. Our principal product is red top seed, of which last season we handled 130,000 bushels, recleaning all but about 5 per cent. Last season we built a new seed house, 32x100, in connection with our two-story, 40x90. We are preparing to put in this spring a 12 h.-p. gasoline engine to run our 10 seed cleaners, as well as the grain elevator and its cleaners.

WAY OF ASCERTAINING THE TRUTH WANTED.

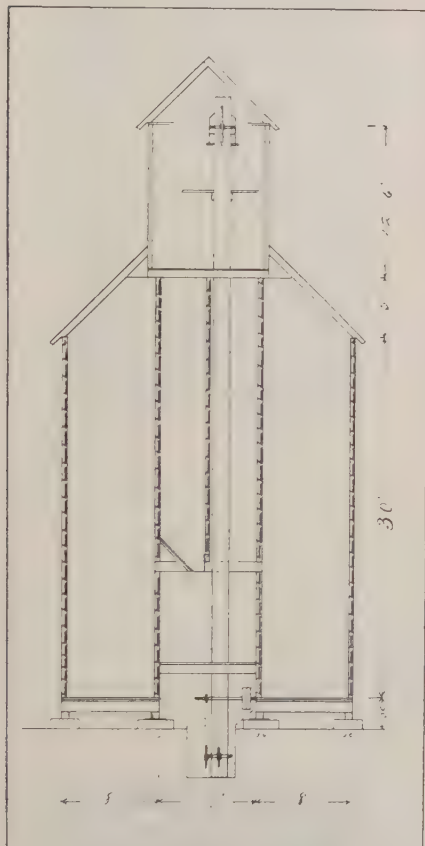
Expert judgment in grain inspection is all right enough, as far as it goes, but when experts differ there should be some reliably scientific way of ascertaining the truth. Flax Inspector Stevens at Chicago does this with flax by analysis and the use of the weighing and percentage scale—his "Arbitrator," in short—which

comes on duty only when there is a live question to decide. What is to prevent the more extensive use of that method? If mixers can systematically shade top-of-the-grade stuff down to the bottom of the grade and yet miss crossing the bottom line, according to the inspector's "judgment," there ought to be some method of protecting the buyers against an error of judgment when, in fact, the line is actually crossed.—Duluth Commercial Record.

A 10,000-BUSHEL ELEVATOR.

The demand for modern elevators in the surplus grain states is very active, owing to the fact that the railroads are continually building new lines of road. Also many dealers are desirous of having new houses that will handle grain more economically and build a new elevator to replace their old one.

The accompanying cuts show the floor and bin plans, side and end elevations of



End Elevation of 10,000-Bushel Elevator.

a 10,000 bushel elevator that can be erected at a cost of from \$1,950 to \$2,150, depending on freight rates.

This house is 20x24 feet on the ground and is cribbed 30 feet to the eaves. It has six bins, four deep flat bottom, and two hopper bottom bins, over the working floor, one of which is used as a shipping bin. The house is built on a substantial foundation, consisting of four stone piers 20 feet long and 6 feet apart.

The office and engine room are separated from the elevators by the driveway, in which is located the dump and scale platform. The driveway is enclosed, which is an advantage in bad weather. A 2½ h.-p. gasoline engine furnishes power to operate one stand of elevators, equipped with 8x5 inch cups, placed on every sixth link of a No. 77 link belt chain. The elevator has a carrying capacity of 1,000 bushels per hour. At the elevator head is a distributing spout, which is operated from an indicator stand on the working floor. The elevator boot is set in a boiler iron boot tank 4½ feet deep and 13 feet long.

All grain is weighed in a hopper scale before shipment and is spouted direct to the car.

The price on the elevator includes the painting of the outside except the roof with two coats of mineral paint ground in

oil. This house was designed by Honstain & Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., and those erected after these plans are giving the operators entire satisfaction.

SHUCKS.

Has his own weigh—the man at the scale beam.

Chicago's divorce mills are kept busy separating the chaff from the good, but they are not in the same class with the grain separators.

"That boy of mine," sighed the old operator on 'change, "has run through with \$30,000 in less than a year!"

"Well, young men will sow their wild oats," said the sympathizing friend.

"It wasn't oats," rejoined the other, looking dismally at the young man's bills and receipts. "It was broomcorn."

Once upon a time, the engineer of a Michigan elevator was taken sick and the elevator owner failed to close valves tight at night with the result that office was filled with gasoline next morning. He decided there must be a leak in the tank and hurried in with a lantern to look for it, then he hurried out again through the roof, and came back soon, wearing a

The New York "Journal of Commerce" says: "In meeting one another, the partners of two of the leading c. i. f. grain houses of New York thus addressed each other this morning: 'Good-morning, Mr. Do-Me-Up;' to which the retort courteous was 'Fine morning, Mr. Leave-Me-Nothing & Co.'"

"Do you make much out of your wheat?" asked the visitor. "Oh, pretty considerable," answered the farmer, "but I've got a son up in the town who makes more out of grain in a month than I make in the whole season." "A farmer, is he?" "No, he's a wind dealer."

"You had a little deal in wheat, I believe?"

"Yes."

"And it ended disastrously?"

"It did."

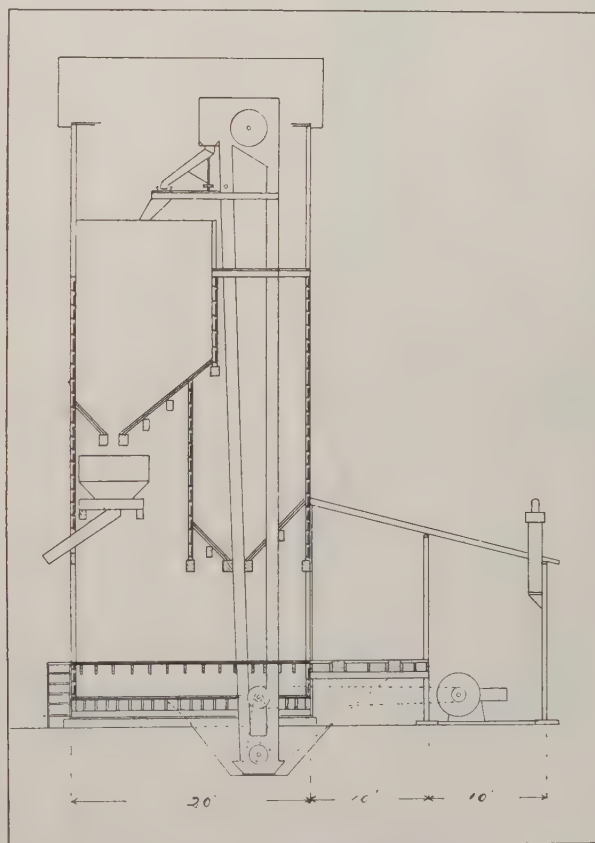
"What was the trouble?"

"The cinch-bug."

"You mean the cinch-bug, don't you?"

"No, I don't. The cinch-bug frequents the wheat field, while the cinch-bug frequents the Board of Trade, and the number of deals that he nips would astonish you."

A cereal club—a large ear of corn.



Side Elevation of 10,000-Bushel Elevator.

ragged sheet-iron overcoat, and seemingly shaved of beard, brows and hair, with the devil himself for a barber.

Artist—"I had to sell my agricultural painting for \$4."

Artist's Friend—"That's highway robbery. What made it go so low?"

Artist—"Well, a commission merchant on the Art committee claimed there was only \$2.50 worth of corn in the whole thing."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The wild oats that are sown are used mostly by the men who are fond of chaff.

Owing to the high price of scrap iron farmers are not now using it to add weight to the wheat they sell.

"John is so absentminded." "What's the matter now?" "He bought a load of hay for our automobile."—Chicago Record.

G. T. HONSTAIN.

To build a good elevator requires a practical knowledge of the approved methods of handling grain. To a large extent this knowledge can only be obtained by years of careful study of the needs and requirements of grain dealers. This is secured only by close association with them and by building many elevators.

G. T. Honstain, whose portrait is given herewith, has been in the elevator building business for twenty years, and during the last twelve years has been located in Minneapolis. During this period he has made this line of work his specialty. For a number of years he was associated with his brother as the senior partner of the firm of Honstain Bros., but since 1897 he has been alone in the firm, although he retained the old firm name. In starting the new century, he commenced business under his own name as successor to the old firm.

Mr. Honstain built the first elevator



G. T. Honstain, Minneapolis.

ever erected in Montana, a 200,000-bushel plant at Bozeman. He has introduced a number of new features in country elevators, which have been time and money savers to the operators. The elevators he has built have given entire satisfaction to the owners.

During 1899 he built over 43 elevators in Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota and Iowa, ranging in capacity from 25,000 to 200,000 bushels, with a total capacity of over 1,300,000 bushels, while a partial list of those built in 1900 have a combined capacity of over 1,000,000 bushels.

During Mr. Honstain's business career he has built nearly 500 country elevators, from 10,000 to 50,000 bushels capacity, as well as a number of large terminal houses.

Corn oil amounting to 4,576,000 gallons was exported in 1900; against 3,188,000 in 1899 and 2,619,000 in 1898.

Broom corn valued at \$219,000 was exported during 1900, as reported by O. P. Austin, chief of the bureau of statistics; compared with \$194,000 and \$182,000 during 1899 and 1898.

A LANDLORD LIEN LAW PROPOSED FOR NEBRASKA.

We have just received from Secretary Bewsher of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Association a copy of H. R. No. 73 which provides for landlord liens on crops. Unlike the law of any state, the bill makes the selling of any crop against which there is a lien, a penitentiary offense, and surely seems stringent enough in this respect to protect innocent buyers of such grain from dishonest tenants. However, the Nebraska Association is against the bill and will make a vigorous effort to defeat it. The grain dealers who have been collecting rents in other states much against their wishes, would be delighted with such a law.

The bill is as follows:

An act providing for a Landlord's Lien upon crops planted or sown on demised premises, and providing for the foreclosure of such lien and a penalty for selling, removing or disposing of such crops during the existence of such lien.

INTRODUCED BY MR. JOUVENAT

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. Whenever there is incorporated in any written lease or contract for the rental of real estate an agreement that the owner of the premises so leased or demised shall have a lien upon the crops raised or grown thereon as security for the payment of the rent of said premises, either in cash or in a share of the crop, such agreement shall be held to constitute a valid and subsisting lien upon such crops securing the payment of such rent for the year during which such crops are grown, notwithstanding such crops may not be planted or sown at the time of the execution of such agreement.

Section 2. Such lien may be foreclosed and payment of the rent enforced in the manner provided for the foreclosure of chattel mortgages.

Section 3. Any Lessee, who after having signed and executed the written agreement mentioned in Section One of this Act, shall sell, remove, or dispose of any crops or any part thereof, grown or raised on the premises so leased or demised, or permit or cause the same to be done, with the intent to deprive the landlord of his security, shall upon conviction thereof, be imprisoned in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, or shall, in the discretion of the court, be fined in a sum equal to double the value of the property sold, removed or disposed of, as the same shall be found by the jury.

Flaxseed has recently been reshipped to the United States.

L. H. Manson & Co. write: We believe the condition of the market at present is such as to favor the consignment of grain rather than selling on track. Our reasons for this opinion are based on the excellent cash demand which at present is limited only by the lack of eastern cars. The country offerings are light notwithstanding the recent advance in the coarse grain markets. Easterners and foreigners are taking all cash corn available and the demand for white oats is brisk from New England and the middle states. All conditions point to a continuation of this demand which is in excess of the offerings and this will result in a gradually advancing market, thus working in the shipper's favor while the grain is in transit.

THE SPEAR SAMPLE MAILING ENVELOPE.

Samples of wheat or other grain in its natural condition are mailable at the third-class rate of postage, which is one cent for each two ounces or fractional part thereof; while samples of flour, roll-oats, pearled barley, or other cereals which can only be used as articles of food, are subject to postage at the fourth-



Fig. 1.

class rate, which is one cent an ounce or fractional part thereof.

In mailing samples of the above mentioned articles it is of vital importance to the sender as well as the recipient that they be so put up as to reach destination in good condition.

To accomplish this the Spear Sample Envelope was invented and is now used extensively by grain and flour dealers. It is easy to fill and is free from objectionable metal fasteners, strings, tape or

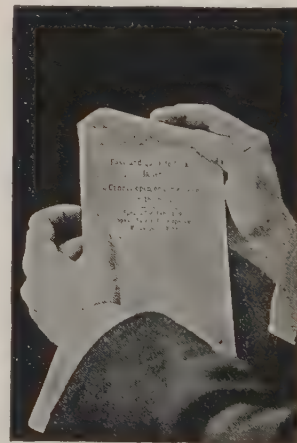


Fig. 2.

buttons. It is well made from the toughest paper.

The envelope can be quickly and securely fastened. Fig. No. 1 shows the first operation in closing, and Fig. No. 2 the last operation. One can readily see from Fig. No. 2 that when this envelope is filled and closed, it presents a neat, smooth package, which can be safely transmitted through the mails.

It is made by the Spear Safety Envelope Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

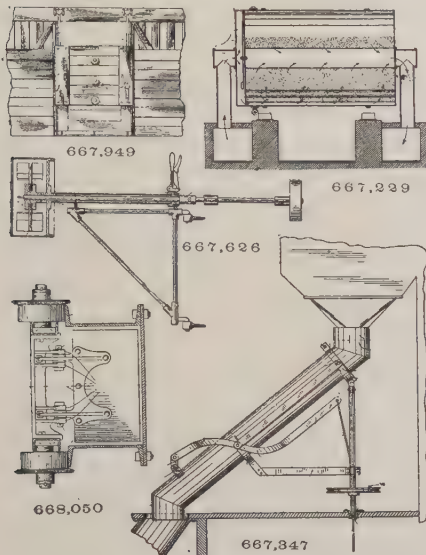
Elevators are to be built thruout Russia by the government.

PATENTS GRANTED

James Kerns, Defiance, O., has been granted letters patent, No. 668,129, on a baling press.

Edward T. Warn, Sterling, Ill., has been granted letters patent, No. 667,471, on a bale tie.

Samuel Miller, London, England, has been granted letters patent, No. 667,846, on an explosion engine.



James W. Packard, Warren, O., has been granted letters patent, No. 667,792, on an igniting device for explosive engines.

Jacob Schreck and Daniel A. Hess, Louisville, Ky., have been granted letters patent, No. 667,454, on a dust collector.

James M. Dodge, Philadelphia, Pa., has been granted letters patent, No. 667,975, on an elevating and conveying apparatus.

William E. Nickerson, Cambridge, Mass., assignor to the New England Weighing Machine Co., Portland, Me., has been granted letters patent, No. 667,560, on an automatic weighing apparatus.

Staunton B. Peck, Chicago, Ill., assignor to the Link Belt Machinery Co., same place, has been granted letters patent, No. 668,050 (see cut), on a conveyor. The material to be conveyed is deposited on the bottom of a long, rectangular trough, along which it is pushed by metal plates depending from a traveling device.

Charles D. Norman, Clinton, Iowa, has been granted letters patent, No. 667,949 (see cut), on a grain door for freight cars. Angle plates secured to the side of the freight car have inwardly projecting flanges, with a suspended grain door arranged to fit in between the projecting flanges. This door is adapted for a convertible grain or stock car.

Arthur Hyland, Cherry Valley, Ill., has been granted letters patent, No. 667,626 (see cut), on a grain loader. A bracket hinged to the wall of the elevator supports the shaft and fan extending into the car. The shaft is hollow and contains a solid shaft to drive the fan within the casing. Power is taken from a second shaft extending thru the wall of the building.

Freidrich Knuttel, Charlottenburg, Germany, has been granted letters pat-

ent, No. 667,229 (see cut), on pneumatic malting apparatus. The barley is contained in a rotating drum having a perforated central tube, and other parallel perforated tubes nearer the outside of the drum. Air enters at one end of the drum thru the small tubes, and is drawn off at the other end thru the large central tube.

Carlos P. Smith, Minneapolis, Minn., assignor of one-half to Robert Gerber, same place, has been granted letters patent, No. 667,347 (see cut), on a grain distributing spout. This apparatus consists of an inclined spout supported on a pivot on which the lower end may be turned in a circle while the upper end is held under the hopper. The rotation of the spout is controlled by a shaft running down vertically to the floors below. The discharge end of the spout is lifted out of the bin openings by a lever as shown, operated by a rope running down thru the shaft, which is hollow.

THE INVINCIBLE CORN AND COB SEPARATOR AND CLEANER.

Much of the corn of the last crop was below the average in quality, and as a result there has been frequent complaints by shippers against the inspection received at terminals.

The average grain dealer does not dock the farmer for dirty and low-grade corn when he buys it; in fact, many have not nerve enuf to discriminate against the poor stuff, hence when it is shipped the market as bought, the dealer has to suffer. It would surely pay the shipper in any event to clean all corn before shipment, rather than run the risk of losing a few cents a bushel by reason of its being classed low grade.

The accompanying cut shows a machine made by the Invincible Grain

passes through the sieve and the cobs pass over the end.

The shelled corn drops from the scalper onto the main screen, which is fitted with smaller perforations. Here small pieces of cob or other foreign matter remaining is removed. The corn then drops onto a perforated screen, which removes all dirt, sand, etc. From here it passes into the air separation, which takes out all chaff, husks and very light pieces of cob and at the same time removes the shrunken grain and light broken pieces of corn. These are drawn into the screening tips and saved for feed. The corn is then discharged at the bottom of air trunk free from dust and other impurities, ready for market.

Hay amounting to 85,000 tons was exported during 1900; compared with 66,000 tons in 1899 and 80,000 tons in 1898.

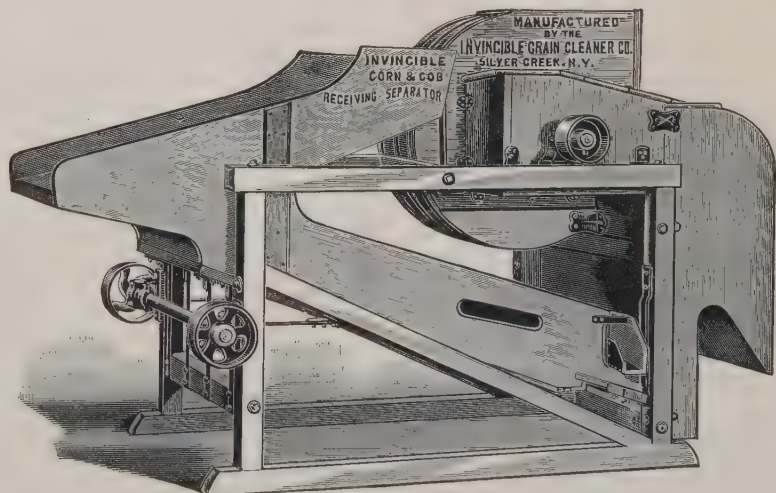
"The Basis of Improvement of American Wheats" is the title of an exhaustive article by M. A. Carleton of the Department of Agriculture.

Argentina's available flaxseed for export is estimated by D. Mayer, the American consul, at 400,000 tons. The acreage is larger and the crop good.

Germany's proposed import duty on wheat may not exclude foreign grains, as desired. German wheat is too soft and requires a mixture of hard wheat to make good flour.

G. Luther, machine builder of Brunswick, Germany, has been granted a concession to build 89 grain elevators in the Argentine Republic. The buildings must be completed within five years.

Rice amounting to 13,313,000 pounds was exported in 1900, as reported by O. P. Austin, chief of the bureau of statistics; against 1,038,000 and 707,000 pounds



Invincible Corn and Cob Separator and Cleaner.

Cleaner Co., Silver Creek, N. Y., which is designed for cleaning corn and separating the cobs from the shelled corn as it comes from the sheller.

The corn and cobs are received at the head of the long scalper, which is fitted with two sections of steel sieves perforated with long oval holes that prevent any clogging. One section of the scalping sieve, placed a little higher than the other, forms a break in the surface of the scalping sieve. In passing over this break the cobs and corn are jarred, and thus the corn is prevented from being carried over with the cobs. The corn

in 1899 and 1898 respectively.

All Toledo track bids are subject to the usual charges for weighing and inspection, whether grain or clover seed. Dealers violating the rule would be expelled from the Exchange. The charges are 50 cents per car on grain and 4 cents per bag on seeds.

D. Mayer, consul at Buenos Ayres, reports that the Argentine wheat crop will be lighter in weight, that many districts have lost heavily, and that the increase in area will not compensate for these losses. The harvest promises 1,000,000 tons available for export.

GRAIN TRADE NEWS.

CANADA.

Shipments of Canadian hay for the troops in South Africa are still going forward via St. John, N. B.

After March 1 the minimum carload of grain in Canada will be 40,000 pounds; of oats and buckwheat, 35,000 pounds.

Wm. & J. G. Greey of Toronto placed an order with the Hall Distributor Co. for a 6-inch, 10-duct distributor.

A. E. McKenzie & Co., dealers in grain and seeds at Brandon, Man., have issued their annual catalog of seeds and plants.

Montrealers are hoping that proposed Georgian Bay Canal will be built, and soon, to save the port from being relegated to the obscurity of a whistling station.

Montreal shippers are advocating improvement of the St. Lawrence River with a view to making navigation safer. Present insurance rates are prohibitive to the shipment of grain via that route.

Louis Houdrey & Son, dealers in grain and seeds at several points in Ontario, will make their headquarters at Peterborough, where the city council has granted them the disused bridge works building for a warehouse.

The Northern Navigation Co., of Collingwood, Ont., is endeavoring to induce the citizens of Sarnia to build a grain elevator. The company is considering the feasibility of building another steamer, in which case elevator facilities at Sarnia would be useful.

The general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway says: "We find Montreal an exceedingly expensive place to handle traffic, because our terminals are very much overtaxed. It very frequently happens that, when we have placed cars on the wharf, alongside the vessels, we have had to take them off again, on account of lack of capacity for unloading, and switch them back on to the wharf. Sometimes this operation is gone through two or three times, which entirely eats up any profit there might have been for the original haul—to Montreal. In order to do away with all this expense and delay, we have been trying to increase our terminal facilities in Montreal at our own cost. We purchased at great expense a block of land upon which to erect additional freight accommodation, but we cannot make use of the land, because the city will not give us permission to lay an additional track across one of the streets."

CHICAGO.

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$2,300.

H. Hemmelgarn & Co. are bidding for Thos. S. Clark & Sons, of Baltimore.

J. C. Kettles has been appointed an official grain sampler by the directors of the Board of Trade.

H. D. Wetmore left last Saturday for a two-months' pleasure trip in Mexico and Central America.

No expelled member of the Board of Trade ever succeeded in a suit for damages against the Board.

Lloyd J. Smith has filed a petition for release on habeas corpus, alleging that the indictments are illegal.

James A. Fuller, until recently connected with the state grain inspection department, died Feb. 12, aged 57 years.

N. K. Fairbank, the packer and one-time heavy wheat trader, has sold the Board of Trade membership he has held since 1856.

A. C. Lazarus, a partner in the firm of W. L. Gregson & Co., which has been dissolved, will continue in the commission business.

The directors will be asked to remove the telephones which were installed some months ago on the exchange floor of the Board of Trade.

Two weeks before E. S. Jones made an assignment the quotation committee of the Board of Trade had the grain tickers taken out of his brokerage office.

F. M. Baker, Jr., and B. F. Traxler have formed a partnership and will conduct a grain commission business, having a joint account with Nash-Wright Co.

The Chicago Grain and Commission Co. has been incorporated. Capital stock, \$100,000; incorporators, Victor W. Sincere, William L. Reed and Wilbur W. Bassett.

Outside speculators will find it, still more difficult to do business on the Chicago Board of Trade when the private wire houses stop sending out the quotations, as proposed.

Turning basins in the Chicago River are considered in an amendment which has been made to the river and harbor bill. The government is to make a survey and estimate of cost.

James A. Patten is said to have closed a profitable six weeks bull deal in May corn. He is said to have accumulated 4,000,000 bushels around 39½ cents, selling out at about 41 cents, with a profit of \$60,000.

John F. Lyons, well known to "tape-worms" as the compiler of the "estimated receipts" appearing daily on the grain ticker, died unexpectedly Feb. 15 at his home in Riverside. He was afflicted with locomotor ataxia.

The concessions by the Board of Trade in the telegraph controversy have not yet effected a compromise. The Western Union flatly refuses to buy out or to have anything to do with the Board of Trade telegraph company, known as the Cleveland Co.

At a recent tax sale of assets of the Chicago Elevator Co., the books of the defunct concern were knocked down to A. O. Slaughter & Co. for \$200. Since the price is far above their real value it is presumed the bankers expect to use them as evidence against Lloyd J. Smith.

Judge Kohlsaat has decided that the Calumet Grain and Elevator Co., and the Cummings estate cannot build an extension of their dock into the Calumet River without the consent of the city authorities. A permit by the federal government does not take away the police power of the municipality.

Petitions are being circulated on the Board of Trade to require the big private wire houses to discontinue sending out market quotations. The smaller commission firms have suffered a great loss of business since the Board cut off the

Western Union Telegraph Co., and they wish to see their big rivals suffer to the same extent.

Lloyd J. Smith's trial on five additional indictments under the charge of having removed grain from a public warehouse without cancelling the receipts, begins Feb. 25. Little interest is taken in the case, except by A. O. Slaughter & Co., who suffered loss on loans made to the Chicago Elevator Co., with the receipts as collateral.

Two members of the Calumet Grain and Elevator Co., S. Percy Buchanan and William K. Mitchell, have been seriously ill recently. The former has had a bad siege of diphtheria, and the latter is suffering from pneumonia and the grip, which threaten dangerous complications, and his physicians have advised a trip to Hot Springs, Ark. It is hoped Mr. Mitchell's absence from business will be only temporary.

Fire in the Williams Elevator, 39th street and Stewart avenue, on the night of Feb. 12, caused several hundred dollars' loss. Earlier in the evening fire was discovered in the cupola and extinguished there; but it is supposed sparks dropped into the grain bin, igniting it in several places from top to bottom. The smoke was so dense thru the entire building that the fire could not be located until flames burst thru the top of the bin.

The throwing of grain, hay, straw and flax in the streets or public places is prohibited by the city ordinance passed Feb. 18. The impertinent youths who have a habit of using receivers' samples as missiles with which to pelt the objects of their ridicule may have to curb their high spirits. Or will the increased hazard attached to the practice of throwing grain samples out of the Board of Trade windows add zest and tempt them to brave the policeman's strong arm.

John A. Dickinson, the expelled broker, has applied to the state supreme court for an order compelling the Board of Trade to reinstate him to membership. Dickinson's attorneys took the question direct to the supreme court with a view to avoiding any delay caused by the Board appealing from the decision of a lower court. The methods of the Board in taking evidence are more liberal than those of a court of law, and while the directors are satisfied that Dickinson cut the rate on commissions it may be impossible to prove the charge in court for lack of evidence.

In the suit of the Board of Trade against the Milwaukee commission brokers who have been using Chicago quotations obtained surreptitiously, Judge Seaman has ruled that defendants cannot use quotations obtained by stealth. Accordingly the injunction asked by the Chicago Board was granted. The judge said that the charge that the five firms were bucket shops is not sustained. Board of Trade officials are pleased with that part of the decision which speaks of the Board as the "owner" of the quotations, which are not open to the defendants' use unless they are equally open to the general public at the same moment.

Judge Seaman said, in the case of the Board of Trade against the Milwaukee commission merchants: "These market quotations are peculiar in their property use and value, and without immediate transmission to the customer so that he receives them simultaneously with all other customers and before their publication generally they possess no purchase

value. To make them available it is essential to have the quotations written or printed in some form for the information of all entitled to their use, and it appears here that they were in some instances so furnished in the 'ticker' and in others were placed on a blackboard in the office of the customer. No reason appears for finding a publication in the one method if not in the other, and I am of the opinion that neither constitutes a dedication to the public while limited to the use and office of the customer."

Members of the Board of Trade will be called upon to vote in a few days on a change in the rules defining "regular" warehouses. The amendment is: "No warehouse so declared regular shall be used by the proprietors or managers thereof, or any stockholder of any corporation which may be a proprietor or manager therein, for storing therein any grain or flaxseed which said proprietors or managers or any of them shall own, either directly or indirectly; provided that any grain or flaxseed now so owned and in such elevator may be sold or delivered out of such elevator prior to July 1, 1901; nor shall such warehouse be used for storing therein any grain or flaxseed which had been cleaned or mixed in any way in any elevator or warehouse in which such proprietors or managers or any of them are or may be, directly or indirectly, interested."

Mr. P. A. Stephens, who for the past three years has been associated with E. W. Wagner, has opened a grain office, under his own name, at 414 Rialto Building. Mr. Stephens is one of the old young men of the Board, having started in with Pope & Davis (now Pope & Eckhardt Co.) while the Exchange was still in Washington street, in 1883. In 1886 he became a member of the firm of A. L. Pacaud & Co., a house that enjoyed considerable prestige with the cash grain trade a dozen years back. Mr. Stephens is a hard and intelligent worker, and his education in grain has been acquired by years of practical experience in every branch of the business. If the energy which has characterized his work in the past be continued in his present undertaking we can see nothing but a brilliant future for the new commission house. We join with his many friends in wishing him the success which is due his enterprise and good standing with the trade.

ILLINOIS.

F. E. Abbey has bot the new elevator at Biggsville, Ill.

The Farmers' Grain Elevator Co. is being formed at Sollitt, Ill.

Send notices of new elevators, new firms and business changes.

Joseph Wiley has bot the elevator at Allenville, Ill., of John R. Martin.

The Farmers' Elevator Co., of Wellington, Ill., has suspended business.

McClellan Eversole, of Kemp, Ill., contemplates engaging in the grain business.

The Farmers Elevator Co., Alton, Ill., has bot the machinery in Allen's mill at Grafton.

James Crosby of Sands Station has bot the elevator of A. K. Wick at Round Grove, Ill.

The Pratt Cereal Mill Co. has succeeded the Decatur Cereal Milling Co., Decatur, Ill.

C. E. Harris has accepted a position as grain buyer at Loami, Ill., for E. R. Ulrich & Sons.

Greenleaf & Rogerson, of Jacksonville, Ill., have leased the grain house at Drake of J. H. Carter.

O. M. Etter & Co., Cambridge, Ill.: Could not do business without the Grain Dealers Journal.

J. H. Williams & Co., Farmer City, Ill., have equipped their elevator with machinery to grind feed.

J. F. Leising, of Goodenow, Ill., plans to erect an elevator at Chicago Heights on the Michigan Central.

Coon Bros., grain dealers of Rantoul, Ill., have bot the transfer elevator of H. S. Goodman at Bondville.

Wolf Bros. & Howland, of Lanark, Ill., have bot at master's sale the elevator at Lanark. The price was \$4,226.

Homer Thom, of Minonk, Ill., has purchased the grain elevator property of John McNamara at Garfield, for \$2,500.

Mr. McDermott has bot the interest of Mr. Meikle in the grain firm of McDermott & Meikle at Crescent City, Ill.

A landlord's lien on crops is not good in Illinois unless enforced within six months after the expiration of the lease.

J. J. Nagle, of Dubuque, Iowa, has purchased the Acme Elevator at Elgin, Ill., for \$11,000, and will place a competent man in charge.

Edward S. Easton, the wealthy grain dealer of Peoria, Ill., who some time ago was removed to an asylum, died Feb. 21, aged 59 years.

B. F. Walter, the traveling representative of the Illinois Grain Dealers' Association, has been in Chicago the past week calling on the trade.

The elevators of the Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Co., Decatur, Ill., were damaged slightly by fire from an adjoining building, Feb. 12. Loss, \$1,000.

The estate of E. E. Davis, the deceased grain dealer of Lake City, Ill., has been settled. The elevator was sold for \$2,750 to a gentleman residing at Vermillion.

W. G. Baughman will take charge of the elevator for Rogers, Bacon & Co., at Cayuga, Ill., as the successor of William Worth, who will remove to Oklahoma.

Tom Wheeler, who formerly ran the elevator at Leeds, and lately sold out at Odell, Ill., contemplates erecting a warehouse at Odell if he can lease a good site.

The Southwestern Rice Co. has been incorporated at Manteno, Ill., with \$30,000 capital stock, by G. H. T. Shaw, Charles M. Wright and Luther W. Smith.

Fire starting in the engine room Feb. 7 destroyed the grain elevator and coal shed of Ralston Bros., at Caledonia, Ill. Loss, \$5,000; partially insured. The owners will at once rebuild.

Consent by a landlord to the sale of crops by a tenant protects the grain dealer, under the Illinois law, even tho the tenant fails to turn over to the landlord his share of the proceeds.

Bills prepared by the state railroad and warehouse commission have been introduced in the Illinois legislature, to prevent shipments from public warehouses until the receipts have been canceled.

The Southern Illinois Railroad Co. has been incorporated to build from East St. Louis thru St. Clair and Monroe counties to Moro Landing, and thence to Missouri Junction in Randolph county.

Merritt Bros. & Co., of Dwight, Ill., inform us that Cowen Bros., formerly operating the elevator at Chatsworth, have leased the elevator of Hahn & Siemantle at Dwight, and will take possession April 1.

In Illinois where a grain dealer purchases grain without knowing, or having

the means of knowing, that the grain came from rented land, the landlord cannot recover under the lien law for crops sold by his tenant without consent.

The Hasenwinkle Grain Co., Hudson, Ill., has purchased the elevator and property of Evans & Smith at Normal, Ill., and will remodel the building to manufacture feed and fine meal. The grain-shipping business will be continued. F. Wolff will have charge for the new owners.

INDIANA.

Send us the news of your county.

Isaac Reed, Argos, Ind.: Wheat is looking well thru this section.

Arnold & Nelson will erect an elevator on the L. E. & W. R. R., at Montpelier, Ind.

Landlords have a lien on crops in Indiana the same as under chattel mortgage.

Al Turner, of Mentone, Ind., has bot the elevator at Tippecanoe of Beltz & Beck.

Walter Lee, who recently bot the elevator at Kempton, Ind., intends to erect another elevator.

The Hudnut Co., of Terre Haute, Ind., has been reincorporated under the laws of New Jersey.

The Eastern Indiana Division of the Grain Dealers' National Association is doing good work.

The new elevator which Isaac Reed is to build at Argos, Ind., will be equipped with improved machinery.

Thomas L. Reed, who has purchased Dunn's elevator at Star City, Ind., will put in railroad track scales.

Grain dealers buying a crop of a renter are bound by the Indiana law to take notice of the landlords' lien.

J. S. Barnes, Frankfort, Ind., is promoting a company to erect a transfer and clipping elevator at that place.

The Hall Grain Distributor will be part of the equipment for the new elevator of Fred B. Fox at Tipton, Ind.

R. M. Sims, who recently sold his elevator at Wingate, Ind., is traveling thru the South, making his headquarters at Atlanta, Ga.

Crabbs & Reynolds, Crawfordsville, Ind.: Please discontinue our advertisement of warehouse separator, as you have found us a buyer.

If a renter in Indiana sells the crop without the consent of the landlord, the latter may recover his share, or its value, from the innocent purchaser.

Thanks to association work, the bag-lending abuse is disappearing in eastern Indiana, and the dealers are adopting the hundredweight for buying ear corn.

The Berne Grain & Hay Co. has been incorporated at Berne, Ind. Capital stock, \$20,000; incorporators, Michael Zehr, Samuel Egly, Emil Erhart and others.

William Busenbark, New Market, Ind., has sold his interest in the mercantile business and will devote his attention to the elevator which he has purchased of Ed Lawrence.

The Bassett Grain Co., Indianapolis, Ind., has done the largest volume of and the most satisfactory business in the past year in its history, and the prospects are the most flattering for another good year.

Charles Polk of Freelandville has bot C. L. Haughton's warehouse, cribs and scales at Oaktown, Ind., with a view to engaging in the grain business, together

with J. C. Cox of Bicknell and R. L. Bond of Oaktown.

The elevator of Beshoar & Love at Burnettsville, Ind. (Burnets Creek P. O.) was burned on the morning of Feb. 19, with 1,200 bushels of grain, a portion of which was stored. Loss, \$2,000; insurance, \$1,000. The firm is considering whether to rebuild.

John Plaster of Lafayette, Ind., never thot when he entered the grain elevator at that place Feb. 15 that a revolving shaft was particularly dangerous; but he knows better now. His clothing caught on the shaft and every stitch was stripped from his body. He was fortunate to escape with a few bruises.

IOWA.

H. Jackman has succeeded Morse & Co., at Laurel, Iowa.

E. D. Hamlin has succeeded I. C. Milhouse at Van Cleve, Iowa.

Carson & Co. have succeeded Carson & Ely at Iowa Falls, Iowa.

Larson & Ericson are a new firm of grain dealers at Roland, Iowa.

At Cleghorn, Iowa, Weart & Lysaght have succeeded Marvin Snyder.

E. Pankhurst has charge of the new elevator at North Farley, Iowa.

York Covey of Osage has bot Muffley's elevator at Stacyville, Iowa.

Andrew Milligan of Rolfe is said to be building an elevator at Duncombe, Iowa.

C. W. Stevens has taken charge of the Western Grain Co.'s elevator at Meriden, Iowa.

E. J. Edmonds & Co., of Marcus, Iowa, have bot an elevator at Hinton, Iowa, of Mr. Allen.

J. J. Nagle, commission merchant of Dubuque, Iowa, has bot an elevator at Elgin, Ill.

F. L. Barkee has succeeded J. S. Smedberg as buyer for the Northern Grain Co. at Lake, Iowa.

Henry Allen of Le Mars has moved his grain elevator from the Floyd River to Hinton, Iowa.

C. F. Wennestrum, commissioner of labor statistics, is investigating the flax tow industry of Iowa.

Simpson & McCollough have succeeded Cheney & Bennett on the Rock Island at Marne, Iowa.

F. M. Campbell, Randolph, Iowa, Feb. 14: Weather bright, but plenty snow; corn moving very slowly.

F. G. Simpson of Iowa Falls has succeeded R. F. Buell on the C., R. I. & D. Railway at Burdette, Iowa.

William Rohrer has been engaged as engineer for the elevator at Jefferson, Iowa, by the Des Moines Elevator Co.

The Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., of Omaha, Neb., has bot the elevator at Sergeant Bluffs, Iowa, of H. Frederickson.

J. B. Schmidt, formerly of Lytton, Iowa, has succeeded to the grain business at Elwell, Iowa, of M. L. Smith, who has retired.

Postmaster at Carnforth Junction, Iowa, on the Rock Island and the Northwestern, gives card bids to farmers, there being no dealers.

M. H. Spurgeon, who has been buying grain at Holstein, Iowa, has been transferred to Harlan, Iowa, by the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co.

Israel Trout, who started a feed mill at Libertyville, Iowa, a few weeks ago, was caught in the machinery Feb. 12 and torn to pieces. It is presumed his cloth-

ing caught on the belt connecting the mill and the gasoline engine.

McDonald & Nafus have succeeded McDonald, Richard & Nafus, who have been engaged in the grain business at Burt, Iowa, since 1895.

Archibald Bowers has bot the elevator of Schnurr Bros. & Co., at Otho, Iowa, and will take possession as soon as the grain in store can be sold.

T. J. Fleming, grain dealer at Westfield, Iowa, became involved in a quarrel over a grain deal recently. In the fracas he received a cut on the head.

J. H. Hulbert & Co., who have been operating the elevator at Greenfield, Iowa, for two years under lease, have bot the property of Scholes Bros.

A. Freund & Co., Loudon, Iowa, have let the contract for a 25,000-bushel elevator, to be equipped with corn sheller, to the Younglove & Boggess Co.

The elevator of F. M. Campbell at Randolph, Iowa, has been equipped with an 800-bushel Fairbanks Hopper Scale, replacing the railroad track scale.

The new elevator of the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., at Mondamin, Iowa, is equipped with all modern machinery, including the Hall Grain Distributor.

J. F. Wormer, Center Point, Iowa, who recently bot out J. J. Heverly, has let the contract to the Younglove & Boggess Co. for a 20,000-bushel elevator.

F. B. Wilson, for three years manager at Rock Valley, Iowa, for the grain firm of Terwilliger, Dwight & Co., has disappeared, deserting his wife and eight children.

Landlords in Iowa cannot recover under the lien law unless suit is brot against the buyer of the crop within six months after the expiration of the tenant's lease.

Gray & Whyte, grain dealers at Blencoe and Onawa, Iowa, have dissolved partnership. Mr. Whyte will operate the elevator at Blencoe, and Mr. Gray the one at Onawa.

Thos. F. Musson & Son, of Audubon, Iowa, have made a deal that on March 1 will place them in possession of the George Gray Elevator at Gray, Iowa, which they will operate from their Audubon office.

A. P. Fellingham, West Side, Iowa, writes: The grain business at this station is nearly a failure. No corn or oats to ship as all is fed, and corn constantly shipped in here to feed. Two cars of barley and seven cars of wheat is all I have shipped since last harvest.

The two grain elevators at Salix, Iowa, have changed hands. The Kinsella Grain Co. bot the plant of Nelson & Cook, and E. E. Huntley bot the plant of E. H. Smith. Rumor has it that an elevator will be built at Salix by the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co.

G. A. Stibbens, secretary of the Grain Dealers Union of Southwestern Iowa and Northwestern Missouri, has issued a circular letter urging members of the Union who are not already members of the Grain Dealers National Association to give their support to the national organization.

Scoop shovel men are trying to do a grain business without facilities at the following Iowa points: A. Emmert, at Newburg; Dodd & Pascoe, at Popejoy; Mr. O'Connors, at Burdette; J. W. Leffer and C. Mahaffa, at Nira; Haines, Fischer & Smith, J. T. Emmons & Son and S. C. Buell, at West Branch; and W. J. Hamilton at Iowa Falls.

Grain dealers at points near Muscatine, Iowa, held a meeting at the Commercial

Hotel at that place, Feb. 15. Among those present were: M. C. Ott, Wilton; H. W. Behrens, Walcott; Theo. Lendt, Durant; George A. Wells, Des Moines; John Stockdale, Walcott; G. W. Black, Atalissa; E. A. Evans, West Liberty; E. T. Scott, Wellman; N. Leach, Cone; W. R. Narnell, Wellman; W. H. Scott, Rock Island.

F. M. Campbell, Randolph, Iowa, writes: I note the final action by congress on the revenue bill; looks like we will have to swallow the dose for another year. Thoro organization among grain men is the only safeguard. It speaks plainly if thoroly understood. Kickers should be educated. Harmony and trust will accomplish more. Resolve in right direction and stay with it. Success to the Journal and the trade.

No facilities for shipping grain are enjoyed by the following scoop shovel men: Neola, Iowa, J. C. Bardsley; Perry, Iowa, Cal Miller; Allen Breed, Isaac Townsend, P. Ammerman and Longshore & Miller; Winthrop, Iowa, Winthrop Grain Co., John Reidy; Benson, Iowa, Lee Canfield; New Hartford, Iowa, E. J. Courtright; Winslow, Iowa, E. J. Courtright; Guthrie Center, Trent & Son; Berkley, Iowa, A. L. Steidel.

The Southeastern Iowa Grain Dealers Association held a meeting at the National Hotel, Peoria, Ill., Feb. 19. A committee of three was appointed to investigate and allay the trouble in the vicinity of Hedrick, Iowa, where the trade has been demoralized by overbidding. The committee is composed of J. A. Riepe of Sperry, E. L. McClurkin of Morning Sun and J. E. Baxter of Mount Union. The members also discussed the feasibility of organizing a mutual insurance company. This matter will be settled at the March meeting.

Des Moines grain dealers think favorably of the proposition of M. Strauss to erect a building especially for them. B. A. Lockwood, Robert Harper and William McDougal have been appointed a committee by the Iowa Cereal Club to obtain the co-operation of the 35 grain firms represented at Des Moines. If they agree to occupy three floors, Mr. Strauss will erect an ornate structure to cost \$80,000 on his ground at Sixth avenue and Plum street. Quarters will be provided for the telegraph companies and railway representatives. The lower floor will contain a restaurant and the upper floor an assembly hall. The building is to be ready Aug. 1.

KANSAS.

Grain trade news items are always welcome.

The Kansas Grain Dealers Association will meet March 12-13 at Topeka.

Charles F. Weber has bot the elevator at Caldwell, Kan., of M. T. Williams & Co.

The Nevling Grain Co., of Wichita, has completed an elevator at Colwich, Kan.

W. F. Peacock, of Abingdon, Ill., has bot the grain elevator at Blue Rapids, Kan., of H. J. Lane.

M. C. McCafferty will remove from Powhattan, Kan., to Garber, Okla., where he has bot an elevator.

Hodges Bros. & T. G. Graham have bot the elevator and store property of George Koehn at Morse, Kan.

B. Warkentin, of Newton, Kan., chairman of the grain dealers' and millers' committee for the importation of seed wheat, has received orders for 7,000

bushels. The grain will be shipped from Odessa, Russia, to New York, via Liverpool.

A. E. McKenzie, chief grain inspector of Kansas, says that the farmers of the state are holding one-half their wheat.

The Kansas Millers Association has indorsed the Cullom bill to enlarge the powers of the interstate commerce commission.

Grain dealers in Kansas are not liable to the landlord for grain bot of a tenant, unless given notice that the crop was covered by the lien.

The Canton Co-Operative Grain & Live Stock Co. is a newly organized farmers' grain shipping concern at Canton, Kan., with H. N. Coons as secretary.

The farmers of Dickinson county have taken advantage of the liberal offer of the grain dealers and millers to supply seed wheat of superior quality, by giving their order for 500 bushels.

The elevator to be built at Wichita, Kan., by the E. K. Nevling Grain Co. is to have a capacity of 150,000 to 300,000 bushels and to cost \$40,000. Work is to begin in a month or two.

The Midland Elevator Co. has closed its elevator at Green, Kan. Local Manager Silsbee has removed his family to Bavaria, where he will take charge of one of the company's houses.

James Jordan, grain dealer, who died at Winfield, Kan., a few weeks ago, was supposed not to have any property. When his box in the safe-deposit vaults was opened the public administrator found \$66,000 in cash.

A boiler explosion at Parsons, Kan., on the afternoon of Feb. 14 wrecked the boiler room and engine and damaged the large Elevator A of the J. K. Davidson Co. The engineer, fireman and helper were knocked senseless and badly scalded by steam and hot water.

Bauman Bros., grain dealers of Neodesha, Kan., will build a warehouse of 30,000 bushels capacity, equipped with dump, scales, cleaning machinery and gasoline engine. The house will be erected on their present location, which unfortunately is not on the railroad.

The Miller-Rees railroad bill, which is pending in the Kansas legislature, has been approved by the Kansas Millers' Association, on the ground that the measure will, as far as can be done by law, prevent rate discrimination, compel transportation lines to treat grain products fairly, give the miller the same rates as grain shippers receive, and enable him to compete in foreign markets with a fair margin of profit.

The Kansas Millers Association alleges that for a number of years past the railroads have been farming out their territory to certain privileged grain and elevator interests and have been charging millers a higher rate on grain products than they charged this preferred class of shippers on grain, thus enabling them to handle immense quantities of wheat, and lay it down in the markets of Europe at a price so low that the millers in Great Britain can grind our Kansas wheat into flour and undersell the Kansas miller.

MICHIGAN.

F. W. Reed, Reenan, Mich., on Feb. 17 lost his elevator by fire.

W. H. Bernard's elevator at St. Louis, Mich., was recently damaged by fire. Loss, \$1,500.

Deep snow in Michigan has interrupted the grain traffic on the railroads running to Port Huron.

The Cortright Milling Co. has been incorporated at Homer, Mich., to do a milling and grain business.

W. H. Benedict's grain elevator at Charlotte, Mich., was burned Feb. 19, together with 6,000 bushels of wheat. Insurance, \$3,500. The elevator will be rebuilt.

Michigan's legislature has not passed the bill providing for state inspection; in fact, it does not seem to have much support—but that is no sign it will not become a law.

Altho Michigan has a statute prohibiting the sale of oat hulls for feed, the oatmeal trust continues to sell large quantities. Michigan millers have stopped selling hulls for feed.

A switching charge of \$1 per car has been imposed by the Lake Shore Railroad on all cars of grain handled at the Detroit Railway Elevator. On this account the Detroit grain dealers have placed a boycott on the Lake Shore.

The Michigan crop report issued Feb. 11 by Fred M. Warner, secretary of state, gives the total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed in the six months, August-January, as 2,349,985, which is 1,821,041 bushels less than reported marketed in the same months last year. At forty-nine mills and elevators from which reports have been received, there was no wheat marketed in January. The total amount of wheat shipped by railroads from the various stations, as reported for December, is 152,902 bushels.

MINNESOTA.

E. M. Higgins, of Armour & Co., has been in Duluth recently.

A grain elevator is to be built at Penock, Minn., by the farmers.

Jennison Bros. & Co.'s elevator at Courtland, Minn., has been closed.

A grain dump and wagon scale will be put in by the Echo Milling Co., of Echo, Minn.

Readers will confer a favor by sending notices of new elevators, new firms and business changes.

W. D. Camery will have charge of the new elevator of the Northern Grain Co., at Fairmont, Minn.

Loftus & Kerwin have placed a 20-h. p. gasoline engine in their elevator at West St. Paul, Minn.

The Exchange Grain Co. has placed an Evans wagon dump in its new elevator at Hutchinson, Minn.

Fire at Sabin, Minn., Feb. 16, destroyed the elevator, with a large quantity of grain. Loss, \$6,000.

The Northern Pacific Railroad recently carried a car containing 100,030 pounds of flaxseed, valued at \$3,395.

Henry Rippe, grain dealer, Fairmont, Minn., has bot a flour mill and will expend \$4,000 on improvements.

A bill has been introduced in the Minnesota legislature providing for state grain inspection at New Prague.

W. W. Bradbury, of Duluth, has removed to St. Paul, Minn., to enter the employ of Briggs Bros., grain dealers.

Operators of large storage elevators at Duluth and Minneapolis are up in arms against the Daly bill to assess grain in elevators.

F. J. Wright, of the St. Paul & Kansas City Grain Co., will leave Minneapolis Feb. 27 for a three months' trip to China and Japan.

T. J. Phillips has discontinued the grain business at Rose Creek, Minn., and

is traveling for the Albert Dickinson Co. of Chicago.

M. E. Doran, J. S. Graves and I. L. Smith have recently been admitted to membership in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Tollifson is reported to be conducting a scoop shovel business at Hardwick, Minn., without any facilities for handling grain.

The Kendrick Farmers' Elevator Co. has been incorporated at Kendrick, Minn., with \$10,000 capital, by A. Anderson and others.

The Younglove & Boggess Co. has received the contract to erect a 25,000-bushel elevator at Walters, Minn., for Kruse & Dunn.

Notice has been given by the Great Northern Elevator Co., Duluth, that on account of the elevators being full, it will receive no wheat.

Sage Bros., grain dealers at Avoca, Minn., have sold their 4 h. p. engine and will put in a 5-h. p. gasoline engine bot of Robinson & Carv.

O. T. Huyck, auditor, has been appointed business manager of the Spencer Grain Co., and will remove from Mitchell, S. D., to Minneapolis, Minn.

William Johnson, connected with the Van Dusen-Harrington Co., of Minneapolis, is said to be slated for chief clerk in the weighmaster's department.

Tennant & Hoyt have let the contract to S. H. Tromanhouser for the erection of a 20,000-bushel elevator and a 200-barrel mill building at Lake City, Minn.

Fire at Sabin, Minn., on the night of Feb. 16, destroyed the elevator of the Duluth Elevator Co., with 6,000 bushels of wheat and 600 of flaxseed. Loss, \$8,000; insurance, \$4,000.

R. J. Walker, who for several years has managed the business of the Minneapolis & Northern Elevator Co., at Moorhead, Minn., has removed to Towner, N. D., to engage in other business.

By its recent purchase of the South St. Paul Belt Line the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern gains entrance to St. Paul, Minn., the objective point of its extension north from Faribault.

Representative Wilder has introduced a bill in the Minnesota legislature establishing a uniform standard of grain inspection in the state, and providing punishment for violation of the act.

The Farmers' Elevator Co. has been incorporated at Butterfield, Minn. Capital stock, \$5,000. Incorporators, Erdman Hepner, J. J. Linchaid and D. J. Penner. An elevator will be built.

A move has been made to organize a grain dealers' association in Minnesota. It should be confined to the state and not take in too much territory at the start. Success in small territory attracts members from outside.

Fire at Granite Falls, Minn., Feb. 13 destroyed the Empire Elevator, with several thousand bushels of wheat. The house was also known as the Pillsbury Elevator, F. C. Pillsbury having operated it for many years.

G. T. Honstain, successor to Honstain Bros., is building a 35,000-bushel elevator for H. C. Garvin of Winona, Minn., at Ellendale, Minn., on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad extension near Albert Lea.

Minneapolis is making a bid for the corn shipments from the territory immediately south and west, with the expectation of capturing a portion of the crop that has hitherto moved to Chicago. The area devoted to corn in the

territory properly tributary to the Flour City is increasing each year.

The St. Paul & Kansas City Grain Co., Minneapolis, Minn., will build annexes to a number of its country elevators this year and also will build a large cleaning elevator at a small town on the Great Northern Railroad in Minnesota.

The Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission has appointed J. B. Sutphin state grain weighmaster at Duluth, and P. P. Quist state weighmaster at Minneapolis, with J. F. Ferguson chief clerk of the weighing department at Minneapolis.

Peavey's new concrete elevator at Duluth, which burst disastrously when the first bin was being filled some time ago, is still undergoing a test. Over 1,000,000 bushels of wheat has been put in so far, with no further evidence of weakness.

The Northwestern Elevator Co., of Minneapolis, lost its house at Minnesota Falls, Minn., by fire Feb. 5, with 5,000 bushels of wheat in store and one carload on track. A defective stovepipe was the cause. Fully insured. The elevator was built in 1878.

Dust is too much for the lungs of G. H. Zinn, agent of the Minneapolis & Northern Elevator Co., at Erskine, Minn., and he has resigned. He contemplates returning to his old home in Ontario, where he has purchased his father-in-law's homestead with a view to farming. Superintendent C. F. Sims of the elevator company has closed the elevator rather than put in a new man for the remainder of the crop.

The Minnesota & Western Grain Co., of Minneapolis, will build a 65,000-bushel transfer and cleaning elevator at Willmar, Minn., to be equipped with track scale, receiving sink, power shovel, car puller, corliss engine, feed mill, flax cleaner, barley separator, and hopper scale. The building will be cribbed and 36x60 feet, with 20 feet of space between floor and ceiling of working room in first story. The track scale will carry 100 tons on 50-foot rails. With the facilities afforded by the 100-horse power engine, receiving leg with 18x7 cups, and two loading spouts, it is expected that a car of grain can be weighed and transferred in 25 minutes. Three additional elevator legs are fitted with 12x7-in. cups.

MISSOURI.

John J. Tyler, Riverdale, Mo.: New crop looks fine; old crop was good quality.

The Traders Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo., has increased its capital stock to \$20,000.

J. Sanbode has bot the interest of B. Holterman in the grain elevator at Martinsburg, Mo.

A. C. Kever, president of the Kever Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo., died Feb. 8, aged 65 years.

Readers will confer a favor by sending notices of new elevators, new firms and business changes.

H. J. Kapfer, Arbela, Mo.: I have had several inquiries thru my advertisement in the Journal of elevator for sale.

Landlords have a lien on crops under the law of Missouri, and may bring suit against any one buying with knowledge that the land is rented.

M. S. Hardesty, Camden Point, Mo., Feb. 18: Fine prospect here for a big crop of soft winter wheat. The Camden Point elevator has 10,000 bushels of No. 2 soft wheat on hand.

J. R. McAtee, Belgrade, Mo.: Wheat is looking fairly well in this section of Missouri, considering the dry weather last fall. Farmers are holding lots of old wheat for higher prices.

Belle Butler, stenographer, has applied for a receiver for the Montgomery Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the company, in which she has invested \$3,300, has been mismanaged.

Considerable western corn and wheat is passing St. Louis by way of Carondelet on the Missouri Pacific for shipment to New Orleans over the Iron Mountain branch of this system.

Local Manager C. B. Laughlin of the Brinson-Judd Grain Co., Seneca, Mo., has 5,000 wagon loads of corn cobs piled mountain high around two sides of the elevator as the outcome of the past season's big shipments of shelled corn.

An auditing committee of the Missouri legislature is going over the records of the state railroad and warehouse commission and the state grain inspection department. Charges of nepotism have been made. At Kansas City, F. H. Tedford, assistant chief; A. P. McCully and M. J. Tedford, clerks, are related to Mr. McCully. At St. Louis, A. J. Hennessey, chief clerk, and F. J. Hennessey, assistant inspector, are sons of Railroad Commissioner Hennessey.

Christian Sharp, of the Chris Sharp Commission Co., and formerly a president of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, died Feb. 9, after a brief sickness of pneumonia. He was born in New Orleans in 1845, passed his youth on the river, and engaged in the grain business on his arrival in St. Louis. The city of New Orleans once presented him with a medal for taking a steamer load of yellow fever patients to quarantine. He was a bachelor of 55 and very active in St. Louis business circles, where he was highly esteemed.

A new grain firm has been started in Kansas City, Mo., called the N. B. Hieatt Grain Co., with offices in the Board of Trade building. The organizer of this new firm is N. B. Hieatt, formerly of Willis, Kan., but of late with the Moffat Commission Co. Mr. Hieatt is known not only to the regular dealers of Kansas, but to those in other states. For several years he was a director of the Grain Dealers National Association. He has also served as president and on the directory of the Kansas Grain Dealers Association, of which association he was one of the organizers and is still a very active member. Regular dealers can feel sure of the best of treatment, for Mr. Hieatt knows full well the trials and troubles of the country shipper. This firm will not handle business from irregular dealers or farmers.

NEBRASKA.

"Are you taking written contracts?"

H. R. Joy is an irregular dealer at Odell, Neb.

Johnny Lentgen is scalping at Fairfield, Neb.

The Peters Grain Co., Yutan, Neb., is out of business.

David Shanahan has been appointed grain inspector at Omaha, Neb.

The elevator at Kimberley, Neb., is being repaired at an expense of \$1,200.

Readers will confer a favor by sending notices of new elevators, new firms and business changes.

The Nye & Schneider Co., Fremont, is putting in a new gasoline engine in its elevator at Howells, Neb.

Petersburg, Neb., has two new elevators, built by the Updike Grain Co., and equipped with the Hall Grain Distributor.

Applicants for membership in the Nebraska Grain Dealers' Association who apply before March 7 will be entitled to admission at the reduced fee of \$1.

Secretary A. H. Bewsher, of the Nebraska Grain Dealers' Association has issued a strong circular letter to dealers who have not yet joined, inviting them to come into the fold.

Grain weighers in Nebraska are illegal. So says Attorney-General Prout in an opinion to Governor Dietrich, based on the recent decision of the Supreme court knocking out the state board of transportation. If the board is unconstitutional, so are all its appointees.

Patrick Ford, grain weigher at Omaha, Neb., claims that he is still in office and cannot be removed by the Governor. Ford was appointed by the old state board of transportation, now defunct, and alleges that the only power that can remove him is the one that appointed him.

John Reimers of Grand Island has bot and is operating the elevator at Palmer, Neb., formerly owned by G. C. McKay. Adjoining the old house Mr. Reimers has built an elevator of 24,000 bushels capacity, with 28-h. p. Fairbanks-Morse Gasoline Engine and feed mill, which is used to grind ear corn to feed at his ranch two miles distant.

Secretary Bewsher of the Nebraska Grain Dealers' Association says: While I think there should be a state grain inspector, if the office is abolished, I think the elevator men may get together and agree upon some man who will look after the inspection. He will have to be paid by the elevator companies and he will have to be some man well known and one in whom the grain buyers of the east have confidence.

Vice-President Jaquith of the Omaha Elevator Co., says: There should be a state grain inspector to give the Nebraska grain its proper standing. In the past the rules of the state board have been similar to those of the Chicago Board of Trade. Grain inspected here has gone through on the Nebraska inspection, and the state has received the credit, both at home and abroad. The abolishment of the office, however, will work no particular injury to our business, as in the future all of our grain will go right through to Council Bluffs, where the inspection will be made by the Iowa inspector.

Results and present conditions in that state speak for the Nebraska Grain Dealers' Association. Those familiar with the condition previous to the organization of this association, or in '96 or '97, know that at that time, the scalping element dominated the trade at the expense of the man who operated an elevator. Look around today and compare the difference. At that time even regular dealers were not free from questionable practices. Conditions forced many things that were disagreeable to all who came in contact with them. Never before in the history of the trade has there been so nearly a condition of perfect harmony as exists at the present time. Possibly these conditions have not been regulated at every particular point, yet they have at competitive points, and the result has been as beneficial to each as tho he were located at that point. In addition to this, the receivers are looking after the business with far more care and attention

and with a greater regard for the dealer's individual interest than they ever did previous to the existence of this association, because they know the opportunities afforded the dealers to get together and compare notes as to their action. These and many other important changes have been brought about as a result of organization. The association does not claim to have cured all ills to which the trade has been subjected in the past, but has righted many of the more important ones and is still working on the others.

NEW ENGLAND.

J. S. Perkins, grain dealer, Malden, Mass., will erect a building.

Mr. Norse has bot the grain business of Alvah Barney at South Acworth, N. H.

Frank G. Severance has bot the grain business of George Aitchenson at Irving, Mass.

Eber Humphrey and Mr. Parker have bot the grain business of O. H. Mossman at Barton, Vt.

J. Stephen Wood, for many years in the grain business at Norton, Mass., died Feb. 2, aged 64 years.

The J. C. Milliken Co. has been incorporated at Saco, Me., to deal in grain and hay. Capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators, Flora J. Dennett, of Old Orchard; William J. C. Milliken, of Old Orchard.

The Boston & Maine Railroad Co. has let contracts for additional belt grain galleries at the Mystic Wharf Elevator, Boston, by which four ships can be loaded at one time, instead of two as formerly.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce will endeavor to remedy the delay in arrivals of grain shipments. Grain cars have frequently of late been three to five weeks on the way from Chicago. Ordinarily a shipment is received in 15 days.

Edward P. Merrill, grain broker, Portland, Me., writes: The trade have a fair supply of clipped oats; limited sale for natural oats; some call for seed oats. Occasional sale for a car of winter rye. Some sale for wheat for poultry feeding. Corn in steady demand; at the recent advance some corn was resold. We are not hearing so much complaint about lack of cars as formerly.

NEW JERSEY.

The New York Glucose Co. has been incorporated at Trenton, N. J., to build a factory at Shadyside, consuming 20,000 bushels of corn daily. Capital stock, \$4,000,000; incorporators, Charles H. Platt, William Rockefeller, Henry H. Rogers, Henry Batterman, Edward T. Bedford, Charles H. Otis and William J. Matheson.

NEW YORK.

The ironworkers' strike on the Eastern Elevator at Buffalo, N. Y., has been settled. Concessions were made by both sides.

Rogerson & Upton of Leroy, N. Y., are removing the old machinery in their building and putting in feed mill, corn sheller, bean machine and elevator.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has held a session at Buffalo, N. Y., to investigate the relations of the railroads to the elevators and shippers.

The New York Central Railroad has purchased the three Niagara Elevators,

A, B and C, on the Buffalo river, having a capacity of 2,200,000 bushels. With its City Elevators A and B, the New York Central now has 3,500,000 bushels of storage capacity at Buffalo, and will be able to handle all grain from its boats to its cars.

In this market the inspection covers two grades of No. 2 red winter wheat, one of straight, the other a mixture. In years of a variable wheat crop more or less mixing of similar wheats for a standard grade is to be expected. This neither militates against its merits as a straight wheat or its milling quality; but a mixture of dissimilar wheats, such as soft and hard wheats, as much of the contract grade wheat is now, against the true intent of the system of inspection and grading.—New York Evening Post.

All but sixty-four of the 3,000 members of the New York Produce Exchange have subscribed to the gratuity system. It is conceded by all that the system was conceived in error. Since it was inaugurated no less than ten amendments have been adopted modifying it and in some instances making radical changes. Even with these changes the distribution has steadily increased from an estimated maximum yearly assessment per member of \$90 to \$200.—New York Journal of Commerce.

The rumor that the elevator pool was not to continue the coming season is denied by George F. Sowerby, president of the Western Elevating Association, who says: "The question has not been discussed by the elevator men at all, as yet. The present arrangement does not expire until April 1. There has not been a meeting of the members of the association since the close of navigation, and therefore there has been no opportunity for discussion. But I think the report that the association would be discontinued must have originated in some one's fertile brain. The plan pursued last year gave general satisfaction, and in the absence of any reason to the contrary, I do not know why it should not be continued this year. It is the handiest and easiest way to take care of the business of the port. The association has the advantages possessed by a clearing house, and it surely facilitates business, for, instead of half a dozen vessels being assigned to one elevator and waiting for days to be unloaded, a vessel upon entering port can be sent to any elevator that is not busy. Thus demurrage charges are eliminated and shippers and banks know at all times just what it will cost to get grain to tide-water. I personally look for a continuance of the Elevating Association this season."

NORTHWEST.

Assessment day will find but little wheat in North Dakota elevators.

F. J. Mead and Mr. Langan have bot the elevator of J. A. Faris & Son, Flandreau, S. D.

George W. Thompson has bot the elevator of C. E. Rice at Howard, S. D., and will place it in repair.

N. J. Olsen's elevator at Sanborn, N. D., has been burned, together with 11,000 bushels of seed wheat.

Farmers in North Dakota look for big crops the coming year because the last drouth has burned out and sweetened the soil.

Alton R. Dalrymple, who, with his brother, Oliver A., operated the "Bo-

nanza" wheat farm in North Dakota, died Feb. 15 at St. Paul, Minn., of complications resulting from grip.

The rate at which immigrants are rushing into the Northwest this season indicates that vacant lands will all be taken up soon and more grain will be grown.

Fire at Milton, N. D., Feb. 5, destroyed the large elevator of the Imperial Elevator Co., Minneapolis, Minn., together with 6,000 bushels of wheat and 4,000 bushels of flax. The house will be rebuilt.

OHIO.

The Montpelier Bank, Montpelier, O., will build an elevator on the Wabash Railroad.

Readers will confer a favor by sending notices of new firms, new elevators and business changes.

S. D. Mead & Bro. have purchased the hay and grain warehouses of E. M. Royce at Marengo, O.

John Weimerskirch, the new proprietor of the elevator at Arcadia, O., is putting in a gasoline engine.

Charles A. Gray, it is said, will remove from Donnelsville to Enon, O., to take charge of the elevator.

Henry Keck, of Bryan, O., was in New Orleans, La., recently to arrange for shipments of hay to that market.

An Ohio farmer wants the state to pass a law prohibiting wheat sowing for one year to starve out the hessian fly.

C. D. Murray, superintendent of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce and editor of the Price Current, is seriously ill.

John B. Outram, who recently purchased the 5,000-bushel steam power elevator at Lippincott, O., is going a good business.

H. C. Pollock's new elevator at Middle Point, O., is doing a fine business. Iretton Bros., at that place, are remodeling the elevator.

Denison B. Smith, editor of the Toledo Market Report and secretary of the Produce Exchange, has been confined to his hotel by illness.

J. W. McMillen has bot the interest of his partner, W. M. Wilmore, in the grain business at Van Wert, O., and will continue alone.

Raymond P. Lipe of Toledo, O., in equipping his new elevator at Bryan, has installed an Invincible oat clipper and Invincible separator.

S. D. Mead of Marengo informs us that M. E. Butts has traded a general store for the grain and milling business of S. A. Ramsey at Marengo, O.

The grain elevator at Broadway, O., was burned Feb. 15. Loss, \$4,000; insurance, \$1,000 on building and \$1,500 on contents. The plant will be rebuilt.

F. F. Collins, Cincinnati, O., has issued in pamphlet form the complete proceedings of the National Hay Association at the last annual meeting, at Baltimore, Md.

Frese Bros.' elevator at Grayton, O., caught fire recently and narrowly escaped destruction. Sparks from a passing locomotive engine fell on a pile of corn cobs stacked against the side of the building.

Mrs. N. E. McCord, of Bainbridge, O., mother of J. W. McCord, of Columbus, died Feb. 7, after a week's illness of la grippe. At the same time Mr. McCord's father, 74 years of age, was taken ill, but it is thought he will recover. Mrs. McCord is survived by her husband, two

sons, three daughters, six grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

The Northwestern Ohio Grain Dealers' Association held its regular weekly meeting at the Boody House, Toledo, Feb. 13. Some members talk of incorporating the association under the state laws.

Charles B. Telling has brot suit against a Cleveland brokerage firm with which he has lost \$1,500, alleging the concern is a bucket shop. No doubt if he had won he would have considered the concern perfectly legitimate.

O. C. Barber has formed the Great Western Cereal Co. with \$3,000,000 of stock and \$1,500,000 of bonds, to combine all oatmeal mills not in the American Cereal Co. The concerns in the new combination are: Akron Cereal Co., Muscatine Oat Meal Co.; H. R. Heath & Sons, Fort Dodge; Nebraska City Cereal Mills; Stewart & Merriam, Peoria; Sioux Milling Co., Sioux City; David Oliver, Joliet, Ill.; Pillsbury-Washburn Co.'s oat meal mill (exclusive of real estate), Minneapolis; Northwestern Cereal Co., Minneapolis; Cedar Falls Mill Co..

How to enroll as active members every reputable, regular dealer; how to provide and execute effective measures for the extermination of scoop shovelers; how to effect a closer relation with Ohio and eastern track buyers and receivers whereby the business of the regular dealer will be protected; how to arrange for the buying of ear corn by the hundred pounds after Oct. 1, 1901, and how to act with transportation lines in reference to the unusual delays on shipments of new corn, are five of the most important matters that the Ohio Grain Dealers' Association will consider at the next annual meeting. Members who have ideas on these questions should come prepared to talk.

At the annual meeting of the American Cereal Co., at Akron, O., Feb. 13, the following were elected directors: Myron T. Herrick, Cleveland; James Parmelee, New York; Henry P. Crowell, Chicago; Robert Stuart, Chicago; T. E. Wells, Chicago; James H. Andrews, Miner J. Allen and J. R. Nutt, Akron; C. L. Newell, Cleveland. The only change in the board is that J. R. Nutt was elected in place of M. Otis Hower, who is interested in O. C. Barber's proposed cereal company. The officers were re-elected. They are: H. P. Crowell, Chicago, president; Thomas E. Wells, Chicago, vice-president; Robert Stuart, Chicago, secretary and treasurer; Robert Gordon, Chicago, assistant secretary and treasurer.

An interesting test, showing the shrinkage of corn in the ear, made by one of the most methodical farmers in Van Wert county, is given by the T. S. Gilliland Grain Co. Last fall A. A. Giffin weighed one crib of corn when he put it up. The first load was cribbed Oct. 9 and the last Oct. 22. The total amount of corn cribbed was 34,970 pounds. The first load was hauled out Jan. 8 and the last Feb. 1. The total hauled out was 29,995 pounds, showing a shrinkage in the process of seasoning of 4,995 pounds, or 14 per cent. This is new light on the shrinkage of good corn in prime condition. The popular rule for estimating shrinkage has heretofore placed the loss by this process at 7 to 8 per cent for all grades of corn. Mr. Giffin's painstaking is therefore a valuable lesson to his fellow-farmers.—Van Wert Bulletin.

PACIFIC COAST.

The Wasco Warehouse & Milling Co. has been incorporated at The Dalles, Ore.

A. B. Costigan, grain dealer of San Francisco, has returned from his trip to the east.

The bill to abolish the Washington state grain inspection department has been killed.

Whitman county farmers will petition the legislature asking a flat rate of \$3.50 a ton on grain.

George Beck & Co.'s warehouse at Livermore, Cal., was burned Feb. 3, with 1,500 tons of hay.

State Grain Inspector Wright is preparing samples of Washington crops to be sent to the leading buyers of Europe.

A warehouse of 75,000 bushels capacity will be built by the Centennial Mill Co., at Ritzville, Wash., in connection with the flour mill.

The Kendrick Grain Co., Kendrick, Idaho, composed of M. C. McGraw and others, is defendant in a suit by farmers to recover 1,079 bushels of wheat or its value.

John A. McNear, son of G. W. McNear, the well-known grain dealer of San Francisco, was married recently. He is the firm's representative at Liverpool, England.

Alexander Thompson and George S. Stacy have formed a partnership in the grain commission business at Tacoma, Wash. The former was for many years in the employ of Balfour, Guthrie & Co.

A. A. Fowler & Co., grain exporters of New York, have engaged in the same business at Tacoma, Wash. The first cargo shipped by them was taken by the British bark Ancona and consisted of 4,000 tons of blue stem wheat.

Grain inspection will be optional if the bill introduced in the Washington legislature by Representative Geyer becomes a law. A card tacked to the door of the car with the words "No inspection required" will exempt the contents from inspection.

Representative Rosenhaupt has introduced a bill for a reduction of the freight rate on grain from eastern Washington to the coast to a flat basis. The difference on the 20,000,000 bushels of wheat shipped from that part of the state would be \$350,000.

The second largest sailing vessel in the world, the German bark Alsterdamm, on Feb. 9 finished loading the largest cargo of wheat ever shipped from the Pacific coast in a sailing vessel. The cargo amounted to 200,667 bushels and was taken on at Tacoma.

The damaged wheat cargo of the ship Carl was sold at Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 23. The less damaged portion, amounting to 7,400 sacks of 113 pounds each, was sold to P. J. Fransioli & Co., at \$1.01 per sack, the remainder going to the Cascade Cereal Co., at 50½ cents.

H. Allen Mayhew, for many years a prominent grain dealer of San Francisco, Cal., has retired from active life and will make his home at Niles. He was a charter member of the Produce Exchange when it was formed in 1867, and was one of the founders of the Call Board Association.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A new stock exchange is being organized at Pittsburg, Pa.

Pittsburg wholesale grain dealers have discontinued the former custom of main-

taining their own teams. They simply have an office, and their sales are mostly in car lots, in railroad yards.

Fire at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 3, destroyed the grain elevator of C. A. Young.

A. C. Klopp, of A. C. Klopp & Sons, grain dealers of Sheridan, Pa., died Feb. 4, aged 81 years.

J. Irvin Ross, grain dealer of Lèmont, Pa., died Feb. 2, of la grippe, aged 76 years. His grandson, Will Ross, aged 16, died almost at the same hour, and his son, J. H. Ross, is seriously ill with typhoid fever.

Thirty flour mills of Pennsylvania and Maryland, having 10,000 barrels daily capacity, have formed a combination known as the Eastern Milling & Export Co., with headquarters at Philadelphia, in charge of Newton Jackson.

The new grain committee of the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange is composed of James B. Canby, Edward L. Rogers, L. G. Graff, Jr., George G. Omerly, Charles F. Saunders, Samuel L. McKnight and John Barker.

SOUTHEAST.

An elevator of 75,000 bushels capacity is to be built at Nolin, Ky., by the Nolin Milling Co.

A grain elevator will be erected for the Boney & Harper Milling Co., at Wilmington, N. C., by John H. Hanby.

Joseph C. Wailes, dealer in grain and millfeed at Baltimore, Md., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$2,448; assets, \$1,235.

Lewis J. Lederer, of Lederer Bros., grain commission merchants, Baltimore, Md., with his wife, is visiting New Orleans and the Florida resorts.

The Illinois Central has granted the rates desired by the grain dealers of Covington, Tenn., and the latter have withdrawn their complaint to the railroad commissioners.

The three men who stole clover seed valued at \$175 from Reindollar & Co., grain dealers of Taneytown, Md., have been indicted, and will be tried at the May term of court.

The William Hopps Grain & Hay Co. has been incorporated at Baltimore, Md. Capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators, Jacob E. Thomas, William Hopps, William C. Hopps, William M. Conn and Charles W. Norris.

Al Chickering, Louisville, Ky., Feb. 21: A poor crop of wheat from this section, and in fact all thru the central and eastern part of Kentucky, is expected on account of the severe drouth last fall. Most of the wheat has been frozen out.

A. Waller & Co., Henderson, Ky., instead of rebuilding their burned grain elevator, have bot the elevator and mill of the Heilman Co., for \$30,000. The plant cost the original owners \$105,000. Waller & Co. have sold the acre of ground on which their elevator stood to the Louisville & Nashville Railroad for \$7,500.

The Baltimore Chamber of Commerce has amended the rule apportioning grain of the same grade on one steamship among the consignees, under the foreign parcel bill of lading. The amendment is: Pro rata delivery of all of the same grade of grain on board, irrespective of stowage, to be taken with other consignees as to quantity, but not as to damaged (except bulked in same holds).

SOUTHWEST.

M. C. McCafferty, formerly of Powhattan, Kan., has bot the elevator of R. H. Drennan at Garber, Okla.

The Donaldson Rice Mill has been organized at Donaldson, La., with \$60,000 capital, by R. N. Sims and others.

A grain elevator of 50,000 bushels capacity will be erected at Golden, Colo., by the Golden Milling Co.

W. T. Donahoe & Co., Perry, Okla.: We have sold our elevator, which we advertised in the Journal, but inquiries still come in.

The Rice Association of America was organized Feb. 14 at Lake Charles, La., with R. A. Knapp as president, Oswald Wilson of Houston, Tex., as secretary, and H. C. Wheeler, of Galveston, as treasurer.

Finally the Texas & Pacific Railway has awarded the contract for the much-talked-of elevator at Westwego, opposite New Orleans, La. D. H. Thompson, of St. Louis, was the successful bidder. The elevator will have 1,000,000 bushels capacity and cost \$350,000.

TEXAS.

Report the condition of wheat in your neighborhood.

N. S. McGee & Co. have succeeded W. S. Maddrey in the grain business at Amarillo, Tex.

W. E. Stewart of Canyon City, Tex., has succeeded Maddrey & Kenyon, grain dealers at that place.

W. E. Jones, ranchman, Deep Water, Tex., has contracted for a pumping plant costing \$35,000, to irrigate rice.

Elevator A at Galveston, Tex., broke its record Feb. 9 by loading 103,719 bushels of wheat into the steamer Stiklestad in four hours.

The New Century Milling Co., recently incorporated at Dallas, Tex., with \$195,000 capital, will build a mill of 1,000 barrels daily capacity.

The Werkheiser & Polk Mill & Elevator Co. has been incorporated at Temple, Tex., to build an operate grain elevators and mills. Capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators, Huling P. Robertson, George C. Pendleton and A. F. Bentley.

The T. H. Thompson Seed & Rice Milling Co., Houston, Tex., is building an elevator of 50,000 bushels capacity in connection with a rice mill of 500 barrels and a flour mill of 200 barrels capacity.

The Texas State Railroad Commission has amended the grain tariff as follows, effective March 4: Shipments of grain and grain products in mixed carloads may be taken at the carload applicable to each commodity contained in the car, subject to actual weight; provided that all, or all but one, of the articles are in sacks or other packages, the understanding being that the minimum weight for the entire car shall be the highest minimum applicable on a straight carload shipment of any commodity in car, failing in which the weight of the lot taking the lowest rate will be increased in amount sufficient to preserve such minimum weight.

WISCONSIN.

W. V. Jones and Edward Williams are erecting a feed mill at Picketts, Wis.

Readers will confer a favor by sending notices of new elevators, new firms and business changes.

Albert Mead, for a long time employed at the elevator of T. B. Bailey, Beloit, Wis., has now taken charge of the plant as proprietor.

Wautoma is the location selected for the new elevator to be built by Chittenden & Morse of Ripon, Wis.

The Northern Grain Co. has bot the interest of R. Kusche in the elevator at Oshkosh, Wis., his partner, Mr. Marx, continuing in charge of the business, while Mr. Kusche enters the employ of the Northern Grain Co. as superintendent of a large elevator elsewhere.

GRAIN RECEIPTS.

For the week ending Feb. 23, the receipts of wheat, corn and oats at nine primary markets, and at the leading seaports, as compiled by the Trade Bulletin, were:

WESTERN POINTS.	Wheat. bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.
Chicago.....	346,302	2,175,807	2,324,356
Milwaukee....	146,250	35,100	148,800
Minneapolis..	1,340,460	375,960	201,590
Duluth.....	180,800	434,230	3,06
St. Louis.....	146,000	467,000	245,685
Toledo.....	57,992	361,401	69,400
Detroit.....	18,016	23,000	72,253
Kansas City..	280,800	198,750	.....
Peoria.....	8,700	518,000	284,600
Total.....	2,525,320	4,589,248	3,350,190
Last week....	2,928,026	4,382,606	3,117,686
Last year....	3,531,180	5,420,488	2,849,786
SEABOARD.			
New York....	170,100	575,925	359,800
Boston.....	54,389	112,656	75,370
Philadelphia.	74,684	458,516	69,057
Baltimore....	79,095	853,827	31,787
New Orleans.	223,000	420,000	.....
Galveston....	282,850	.....	.....
Total.....	884,118	2,420,924	536,114
Last week....	1,236,641	3,292,208	776,572
Last year....	643,965	3,278,960	617,574

GRAIN SHIPMENTS.

For the week ending Feb. 23, the shipments of wheat, corn and oats at nine primary markets, and at the leading seaports, as compiled by the Trade Bulletin, were:

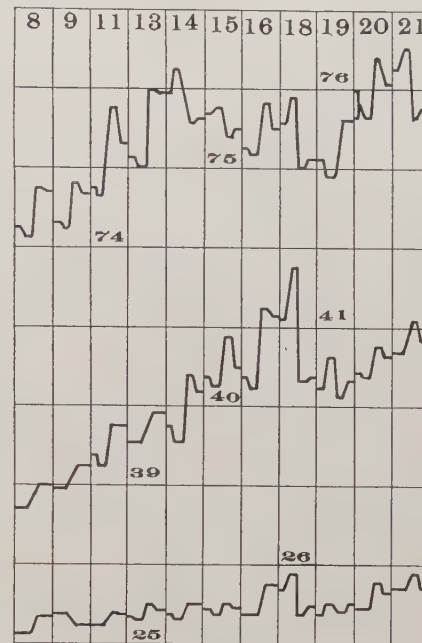
WESTERN POINTS.	Wheat. bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.
Chicago.....	349,942	830,260	1,196,275
Milwaukee....	7,250	5,000	6,600
Minneapolis..	188,520	49,610	57,540
Duluth.....	10,580	.....	.....
St. Louis.....	317,000	106,000	200,235
Toledo.....	11,403	219,400	87,000
Detroit.....	1,741	12,115	907
Kansas City..	298,800	57,000	.....
Peoria.....	4,400	185,000	160,808
Total.....	1,189,636	1,764,385	1,709,356
Last week....	1,452,026	1,978,661	1,604,266
Last year....	587,346	2,616,949	1,051,176
SEABOARD.			
New York....	279,528	787,005	193,812
Boston.....	188,560	462,306	102,000
Philadelphia.	59,745	488,522	80,511
Baltimore....	108,000	759,979	.....
New Orleans.	262,000	297,142	.....
Galveston....	166,400	.....	.....
Newp't News	31,411	118,228	.....
Total.....	1,095,644	2,913,182	376,323
Last week....	1,886,972	4,202,891	180,309
Last year....	1,067,369	2,472,234	426,568

Thieves will help themselves frequently, if grain laden cars are left unguarded in unfrequented parts of any grain center.

The senate finance committee has agreed on the section of the war revenue reduction bill providing for the taxation of bucket shops. On each \$100 of sales of merchandise a tax two cents is to be levied. A general brokers' tax also is to be levied on bucket shops.

PRICES AT CHICAGO.

The opening, high, low and closing quotations on wheat, corn and oats for the May delivery at Chicago for two weeks prior to February 23 are given on the chart herewith:

**COBS.**

A wheat corner recently was run by the governor of Teheran, Persia. The grain has been scarce for three years. After buying up all the wheat he could lay hands on the governor prohibited the importation into the city of further quantities. Fifty miles from Teheran wheat can be bot 60 per cent cheaper. How the bulls do envy that governor.

Exports of breadstuffs during the seven months ending Feb. 1, as reported by O. P. Austin, chief of the bureau of statistics, included 66,664,000 bushels of wheat, 114,845,000 bushels of corn, 20,926,000 bushels of oats, 970,000 bushels of rye, and 5,160,000 bushels of barley; compared with 63,386,000 bushels of wheat, 129,828,000 bushels of corn, 29,712,000 bushels of oats; 1,508,000 bushels of rye, and 18,163,000 bushels of barley, during the corresponding months of 1899-1900. The total value of all breadstuffs exported during the seven months was \$151,885,000; against \$156,011,000.

Master in Chancery Sherman has prepared a report on the case of the assignees of Ferdinand Schumacher against Robert Stuart and others. Ferdinand Schumacher, the former American oatmeal king, in 1896 owned about one-third of the stock of the American Cereal company, and had pledged much of it as security for his paper. The American Exchange National bank of Chicago had a claim for \$30,000, secured by 1,000 shares of stock. Robert Stuart, treasurer of the cereal company, was at the same time president of the bank. A contract was made that the bank should be the last of Schumacher's creditors to sell the security, and Schumacher made an assignment in May, 1896. In violation of this contract, it is said, the bank sold the shares at a low price, to Walter Douglass, of Cedar Rapids, Ia. The findings of the master are said to favor the plaintiffs. The case has been in litigation for three years in the federal courts.

GRAIN CARRIERS.

Ship subsidy bill is having hard sailing. Lobbyists are working hard for the ship subsidy. There's \$180,000,000 in it.

The Des Moines & Northern Iowa Railroad is surveying its line to Minneapolis.

The Joplin, Spurgeon & Texas will build 20 miles of road between Joplin and Spurgeon, Mo.

The Red River & Texas Southern Railroad has been incorporated to build from Willis to Fort Worth.

The contract for the Peoria & Northwestern branch of the Chicago & Northwestern has been awarded to Winston Bros.

Charters have been made at Chicago for corn to Buffalo at 2½ cents; for oats to Buffalo, 1¾ cents; to Midland, 1¾ cents.

Chicago is paying 1 cent on wheat for winter storage in boats, for shipment at the going rate on the opening of navigation.

The Cleveland, Williamstown & Melington Railroad proposes to build from

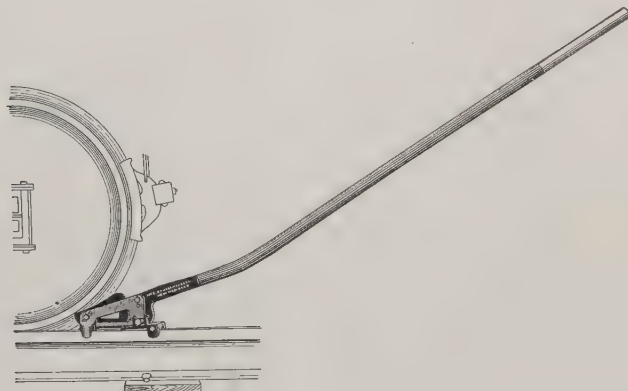
10,000,000 bushels; compared with 13,500,000 bushels for the preceding season.

The withdrawal of the Dominion line's four steamers, Vancouver, Dominion, Cambroman and Ottoman, from Montreal is as surprising as it is disheartening to the Canadian port. Henceforth these boats will run to Portland, Me. The change is important as indicating the policy of the Grand Trunk Railroad in abandoning Montreal and building up Portland as the ocean terminus for the entire year. The additional 300 miles of rail transportation by way of the Maine city does not weigh much against the disadvantage of navigating the St. Lawrence; and the facilities of Portland are, or will be, far superior to those of Montreal for handling grain.

THE HAGEMAN CAR MOVER.

While car movers appear much the same, yet their practical effect is quite different. It is a question of leverage. No person, not even Sandow, can move a car by main strength.

An important consideration is the point of application of the force. The point of a lever almost directly under the axle



Hageman Car Mover.

Williamstown, W. Va., to Belington, W. Va.

Boats are grounding at Manitowoc. Local authorities claim 21 feet depth, while vesselmen find only 15, and have had heavy tug bills to meet.

Contracts to move 500,000 bushels of wheat from Duluth to Montreal are said to have been made by the Canada Atlantic Transportation Co. The rate is 5¼ cents.

The Callaway, Loup Valley & Northern Railroad has let the contract for building the line between Callaway and Gandy, Neb. Logan county has voted \$22,000 in aid.

The New York state engineer roughly estimates the cost of a lake route canal at \$52,000,000 and of an Erie barge canal at \$87,000,000. Governor Odell desires more facts before entertaining any specific project.

A new line between Chicago and Pittsburg is to be built by a company known as the Chicago Short Line, a consolidation of the Alliance & Pittsburg, the Akron & Niles and the Richland & Mahoning. C. W. French, of Mansfield, O., is president.

Grain amounting to 45,000,000 bushels passed thru the American canal at Sault Ste. Marie during the season of navigation; compared with 74,000,000 bushels during the preceding season. Traffic thru the Canadian canal amounted to

exerts only a lifting force, and will move the car neither backward nor forward. Such an application of force, no matter how great, is of no value. Yet some shippers are still using old-fashioned car movers whose operation is based largely on that principle.

More effective is the device shown in the engraving, which does not lift the car, nor the wheel, but simply turns the latter, thereby expending the muscular effort and weight of the operator to the best advantage. In fact, a single downward movement of the lever moves the heaviest car four inches. A concave block engages the outward part of the wheel and a hooked lever works under it. A V-shaped bit bites into the sides of the rail, making it impossible to slip. The manufacturers of this device, Hageman & Son, of New Madison, O., use the best material and make the parts interchangeable, so that repairs are easily fitted. Any one interested can obtain full information by writing the manufacturers.

Russia has made a regulation for the sale of grain by weight instead of measure. That is sensible.

The cultivation of sunflowers for the seed is advocated by Prof. Wiley of the Department of Agriculture. The seed yields a superior salad oil and the residue is a valuable cattle food.

NOTICE!

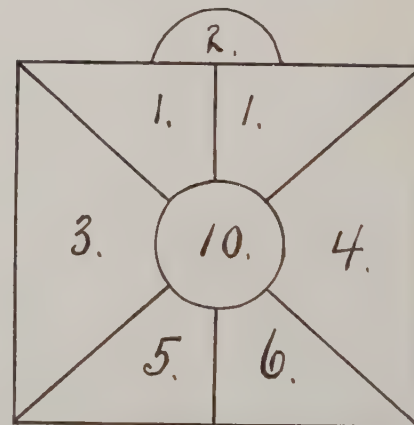
We, the undersigned, hereby notify the public that we own and control all the rights for the Process of Bleaching and Purifying Grain under U. S. Letters Patent, Number 592691, issued October 26th, 1897, to E. F. Cazalet, who, for value received, assigned to us all his right, title and interest in said patent on October 30th, 1899.

Notice is also given that any person or persons using such process without obtaining the right to do so from us will be prosecuted according to law; and any person advising us of such violations will be suitably rewarded. We also advise the public that we have no agents, and that all business must be done direct with this office.

MCCRAY, MORRISON & COMPANY,
KENTLAND, INDIANA.

BEANS ON DETROIT BOARD OF TRADE.

Michigan is now the largest producer of beans and Detroit is the principal market for them. But one would never think that the Detroit dealers passed many pleasant moments playing their little game called "Beans." The diagram shown herewith is a reproduction of the markings on table which stands against wall. Beans of different sizes and color are knocked from the squares to the wall and, rebounding, are again snapped to



wall. These mysterious actions puzzle all visitors on 'Change.

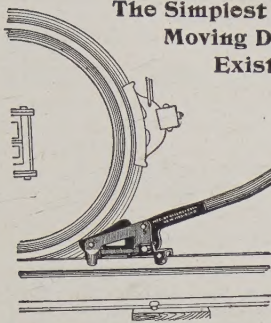
If you want to know how it is played, just ask one of the members, "How long does it take to play this game?" and his ready answer will be forthcoming, much to your sorrow.

Buckwheat amounting to 448,000 bushels was exported during 1900, as reported by O. P. Austin, chief of the bureau of statistics; compared with 683,000 and 1,571,000 bushels during 1899 and 1898.

The Hageman Car Mover.

PATENTED MAY 8, 1900.

The Simplest and Best Car Moving Device in Existence.



Will move the heaviest loaded car four inches with one downward movement of the lever. It does not lift the wheel but turns it. A concave block engages the outward part of the wheel and a hooked lever works under it. This hooked lever is the secret of its easy working. A "V" shaped bit works on the rail in such way, that the heavier the car is loaded the tighter it holds, making it impossible to slip. The Hageman Car Mover has taken the place of every other device wherever introduced.

Made of best material. Parts Interchangeable.

Manufactured by

HAGEMAN & SON,

New Madison,

Ohio.

Table of Legal Weights.

THIS TABLE shows the legal weights in pounds per bushel of grain and grain products, etc., as provided for by law. This book is well bound in a strong cloth cover. Price 50 cts. For sale by

GRAIN DEALERS COMPANY,
10 Pacific Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

THE ROCK ISLAND WALL MAP OF THE UNITED STATES

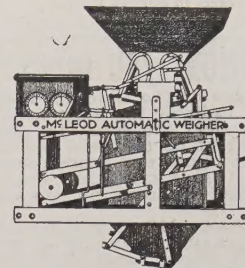
Is the best offered to the public. It is very large and specially adapted to school purposes. Every teacher of geography and every business office should have one. It will be sent post paid to any address on receipt of fifteen cents in postage stamps or coin. Address, John Sebastian, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

Correct Weights

in Country Detect

Shortages

at Terminals.



Our automatic grain weigher weighs accurately all the time.

Can we interest you in this money saver?

McLEOD BROTHERS,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS
MARIETTA, KANSAS.

Write for Catalog and Prices.

Every Mill Man
Should Keep Posted by Reading
Power and Transmission
A unique publication in trade literature exclusively devoted to
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copiously illustrated with typical installations. Other articles of interest to the up to date factory are also contained in each issue. Sample copy free by applying to
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BRANCHES ~ BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO CINCINNATI ATLANTA LONDON, ENG.

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on Modern elevators and Contents can be secured at about one-half the rates charged by stock companies by addressing

MILLER'S NATIONAL INS. CO.

205 La Salle St., CHICAGO, ILL

CHARTERED, 1865 ASSETS, \$2,721,893

NET CASH SURPLUS, \$469,382.27

W. L. Barnum, Secy

The Grain Shippers' Mutual Fire Insurance Association Made a Growth of 122%

for the year 1900, and we are still saving our policy holders nearly 50 per cent of the cost of their insurance in "Board Companies."

Address, if interested,

F. D. BABCOCK, Secretary,
IDA GROVE, IOWA.

Insure GRAIN AND ELEVATORS

In the Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Lansing, Mich.
20 YEARS Successful Business.

NET CASH SURPLUS, \$282,723.72.

50% Dividends Paid 1899 1901



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POWER
CORN SHELLE
CO. BARTLETT
& Co.
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Seamless
Cotton

Grain
Bags.

JUTE BAGS
OF ALL KINDS.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.



THE HUMPHREY
EMPLOYEES
ELEVATOR

For 12 years the standard man elevator for mills and grain elevators.

You can go up to that cleaning machinery 20 times a day and not feel it. Think it over, then write to

S. K. Humphrey
53 State St., Boston.

FLOATER GRAIN INSURANCE

Special attention to Open Floater Policies in the best Stock Companies.

Insurance follows grain up and down as the quantity stored in each house changes. Will ALWAYS have insurance where you have grain.

Simple, Sure, Economical. Investigate and you will find it absolute protection and cheap. Business handled anywhere. Write us.

H. H. LANTZ & CO., DES MOINES, IOWA.
25 years' experience. Best of references.

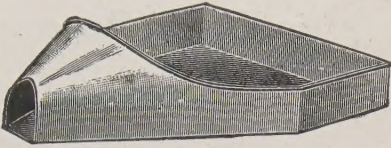
\$40 AMERICAN SCALE
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And Water Supplies.
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GRAIN SAMPLE PAN

For Examining Samples of Grain and Seeds.



Made of Aluminum. The Lightest Pan made, will not Rust or Tarnish, always stays Bright.

Grain Size, $2\frac{1}{4} \times 12 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ ins. \$1.25
Seed Size, $1\frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 11$ ins. 1.00
Grain Size, in Russia Iron.50

GRAIN DEALERS CO., 10 Pacific Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

LOCATIONS FOR INDUSTRIES.

The name of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway has long been identified with practical measures for the general upbuilding of its territory and the promotion of its commerce, hence manufacturers have an assurance that they will find themselves at home on the company's lines.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company's 6,300 miles of railway, exclusive of second track, connecting track or sidings, traverses eight States, namely:

NORTH DAKOTA.	MINNESOTA.	NORTHERN MICHIGAN.
SOUTH DAKOTA.	IOWA.	WISCONSIN.
Express Passenger Trains Fast Freight Trains Throughout	MISSOURI.	ILLINOIS.

which comprise a great Agricultural, Manufacturing and Mining territory.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company gives unremitting attention to the development of local traffic on its lines and, with this in view, seeks to increase the number of manufacturing plants on its system either through their creation by local enterprise or the influx of manufacturers from the East. It has all its territory districted in relation to resources, adaptability and advantages for manufacturing. Specific information furnished manufacturers in regard to suitable locations. Address,

LUIS JACKSON,

Industrial Commissioner C., M. & St. P. R'y,
660 Old Colony Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Clark's Grain Book

Is a Record and Memorandum Book for the use of Country Dealers.

It is $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches, contains 400 pages of heavy manilla paper, bound with board covers, leather back and corners. Each page is ruled into 12 uniform sized squares. Each square is used to keep a record of each load of grain, there being room enough to write the farmers name, kind of grain, gross, tare and net weights and to figure how much it comes to at the ruling market price.

Price \$1.50.

For Sale by

Grain Dealers Company,
10 Pacific Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Shippers' Record Book No. 20

is designed to facilitate the book-keeping of grain shippers, and to minimize the labor of keeping a complete record of each car shipped. The book is $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches and contains 100 double pages of superior paper. It is well bound, ruled in two colors, and the column headings clearly printed. Spaces are provided for records of 2,900 car loads.

At top of left hand page, in bold faced type, are the words, "IN ACCOUNT WITH," and at top of facing page is dotted line for name of firm to whom grain is sold. The column headings on the facing pages are: Date of Sale, Date of Shipment, Car No., Initials, Amount Sold, Kind of Grain, Weight, Price, Draft, Remarks, Date Returned, Weight Returned, Overdrawn, Net Proceeds, and Balance.

Wide columns are provided for recording these facts under the respective heads. Price, \$1.75. Express Prepaid, Address

GRAIN DEALERS COMPANY, 10 PACIFIC AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

No. 44 COAL SALES BOOK

THREE BOOKS IN ONE.

1. It is your original entry of all sales made.
2. It is your original entry on your scale weights.
3. It is your Journal from which you do your posting.

It contains spaces for 6,000 loads. Each page is ruled with column headings as follows: Date; Ledger Folio; To Whom Sold; Gross; Tare; Net; Price Per Ton; Amount.

This book contains 150 pages of good ledger paper printed and ruled. It is well bound in cloth covers with leather back. Size of book $8\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ in. Price, \$1.75. For sale by

GRAIN DEALERS COMPANY,
10 Pacific Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Shunk Plow Co., Bucyrus, O.: We had several inquiries to our ad of engine for sale, who said they had seen our ad in your paper.

H. C. Clark, Colfax, Ind.: It is not necessary to continue the advertisement of the burr mill, as I sold it immediately after the first notice in the Journal; and have received several letters since inquiring about it.

Shipping and Record Book

FOR

SHIPPERS and RECEIVERS.

The pages of this book are specially ruled so as to provide columns for 27 different facts, as follows: date, shipped from, where shipped, car number, in, itial, grade, bales, pounds, number bushels, price, amount, less freight, draft, commission, exchange, dead freight, amount over, drawn, short, amount, over run, amount, due shipper, amount charged railroad company excess freight, profit, loss, folio, remarks. The columns are arranged on the facing pages in order named, so that any information regarding shipment can be quickly found. No journal is needed; all accounts can be posted direct to the ledger, therefore the Shipping Record saves time and prevents errors.

The book is 11×17 inches, well bound in half Russia, with cloth sides, has 200 pages.

Price \$3.00, express prepaid.

For Sale by

GRAIN DEALERS COMPANY,
10 Pacific Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

C. H. Tryon & Son, Strawn, Ill.: You may stop our advertisement of scale. We have had eight inquiries from six states and think we can make a sale.

C. P. & J. Lauson, Milwaukee, Wis.: Please discontinue our ad of engines for sale. We can say that our ads in the Journal were very effective, and the Journal shall have the bulk of any advertising we may do hereafter.

Clarks Grain Tables

AVOID UNNECESSARY FIGURING,
PREVENT ERRORS IN COMPUTATIONS
BY USING

CLARK'S STANDARD SERIES
OF GRAIN CALCULATORS,
FOR REDUCING POUNDS TO BUSHELS.

Clark's Grain Tables for Wagon Loads reduces team scale weights to bushels. This book is prepared for use by Country Buyers. It contains 9 tables, showing the number of bushels in any load from 100 to 4,000 lbs. The first table is for reducing weight of oats to bushels of 32 lbs.; the second is for oats at 35 lbs.; the third is for barley, Hungarian grass and cornmeal at 58 lbs. to the bushel; the fourth is for shelled corn, rye and flax seed at 56 lbs. to the bushel; the fifth is for wheat, clover seed, beans, peas and potatoes at 60 lbs. to the bushel; the sixth, seventh and eighth are for ear corn at 70, 75 and 80 lbs., respectively, to the bushel; the ninth is for timothy seed at 45 lbs. to the bushel. All of the tables are printed in heavy faced type on good paper. The price of this book, bound in strong manilla cover paper, is 50 cents.

Clark's Vest Pocket Grain Tables include tables reducing any number of pounds from 60 to 100,000 to bushels of 56 lbs., 60 lbs., 48 lbs., 70 lbs., 75 lbs., 80 lbs. and 45 lbs. They are bound in tough paper and form a thin book $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide by $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches long. Price 50 cents.

Clark's Grain Tables for Car Loads reduces any amount from 20,000 to 64,000 lbs. to bushels, and is designed for use by Shippers and Commission Merchants. It is printed on good paper from heavy faced type and bound in cloth. It contains 18 tables, which show the equivalent in bushels of 32, 56, 60 and 48 lbs. of any amount from 20,000 to 75,000 lbs. Price \$1.50.

Bushel Values is a companion table for wagon loads. It shows the cost of bushels and lbs., when the market price is any amount from 15 cents to \$1.04 per bushel. It is conveniently arranged and easily understood. It is printed on good paper and bound in heavy cover paper. Price 50 cents.

Any of the above tables can be obtained from the
GRAIN DEALERS COMPANY,
10 PACIFIC AVE. CHICAGO, ILL.

DIRECTORY OF REGULAR GRAIN SHIPPERS.

To merit the patronage of regular shippers, receivers and track buyers should confine their business to regular dealers.

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Decatur: Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Co.

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Kentland: McCray & Morrison, P. C. C. & St. L.

IOWA.

Coburg: G. A. Stibbens. C. B. & Q. Des Moines: Des Moines Elevator Co. Elevators on C. R. I. & P. R. R. Hamburg: D. Hunter & Co. C. B. & Q.

KANSAS.

Ellsworth: H. Work & Co. U. P. R. R.

OHIO.

Lima: Clutter & Long. Stations on the Erie R. R.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

Oklahoma City: Southwestern Grain & Coal Co.

TEXAS.

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Chains (All Styles). Shafting.
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Take Up Boxes. Swivel Spouts.
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Address

THE JEFFREY MANUFACTURING CO.,
NEW YORK. Columbus, Ohio. DENVER.

Clark's Record OF CARS SHIPPED.

Is adapted for the use of country grain shippers, to keep a record of all cars of grain shipped. This book is 9½ x 12 inches and has space for 2500 cars. The leaves are made of ledger paper, ruled for date sold, date shipped, car number, initials, to whom sold, destination, grain, grade sold, their inspection, discount, amount freight, our weight, bushels, destination bushels, over, short, price, amount freight, other charges and remarks. It is well bound in strong board covers, with leather back and corners. **Price \$1.50.**

GRAIN DEALERS COMPANY
10 Pacific Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Clark's Record for Wagon Loads Received

Is for the use of country grain dealers. It is 9½ x 12 inches, contains 160 pages and has room for records of 3000 loads. It is ruled for date, name, kind, gross and tare, net pounds, bushels, pounds, cents, dollars, cents and remarks. This book is printed on strong white ledger paper and bound in board covers, with leather back and corners.

Price \$1.50.

For Sale by

GRAIN DEALERS COMPANY,
10 Pacific Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Walters Bros., Chicago Board of Trade: We have disposed of our elevator at Flagg Center, and wish to have you discontinue our advertisement. Many thanks to the JOURNAL for having accomplished prompt sale.

LOADING SPOUTS

That load grain right. They give a spiral motion to the grain so that it leaves the spout with enough force to take it to the end of the car. Grain passing through a spout with a spiral motion is delivered in better condition, not being scoured or worn as much as when loaded from ordinary spouts. Write for Catalog



Abendroth & Root Mfg. Co.
Monadnock Block, CHICAGO.
99 John Street, NEW YORK.

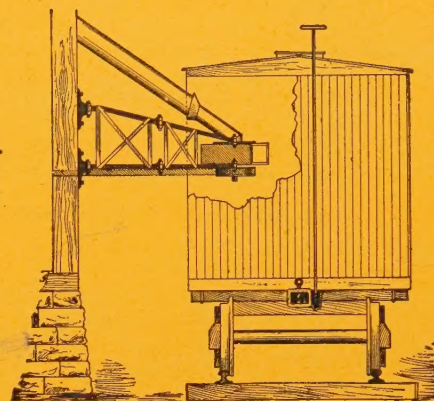
Ideal Automatic Car Loader

Manufactured at SULLIVAN, ILLS.

C. W. Dooley & Co.
Bloomington, Ills.

Exclusive Agents for United States
and Canada

J. B. GOOD,
Dealer in
Grain, Coal, Lumber.



FORSYTHE, ILL., August 2, 1900.

C. W. DOOLEY & CO., Bloomington, Ills.

GENTLEMEN: Enclosed find check for \$80.00 for our Loader. It does the work in fine shape, we can fill cars quicker than two men could before.

Yours truly,

J. B. GOOD.

Save \$1,000 by the expenditure of \$100 in the construction of new elevators by using the Ideal Loader. The above testimonial is a sample of what we are receiving from all our customers.

C. W. DOOLEY & CO., BLOOMINGTON, ILLS.

Machines, Supplies and Businesses

Cannot be placed before the grain dealers and elevator men of the country without advertising. Personal solicitation is so expensive as to preclude its extensive use. Circulars are so cheap they fall in the waste basket unopened.

The only effective method within reasonable cost is to place an advertisement in the Grain Dealers Journal. Every copy goes to a live grain man and keeps its advertisements before him night and day. Try it.

Books for Grain Dealers...

All kinds of Account Books, Grain Tables, Cipher Codes, on sale at Grain Dealers Journal, 10 Pacific Ave., Chicago, Ill.

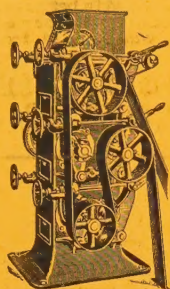
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WANT ADS....

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If you desire to buy or rent, sell or lease an elevator or anything used by grain dealers, try a JOURNAL want ad twice a month and your want will soon be satisfied.

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4 Roll and 6 Roll
Gear or Belt Drive
for Slow Roll

IT
PAYS

to have one
in connection with
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and to have the
BEST one.

Ours has no equal in STRENGTH, DURABILITY, EFFICIENCY, CONVENIENCE, CAPACITY, and QUALITY OF WORK. SEVERAL SIZES. PRICES VERY REASONABLE

The Edward P. Allis Co.

Milwaukee, Wis.

What's the Use

Of trying to get along without
**DAY'S DUST COLLECTING
SYSTEM**

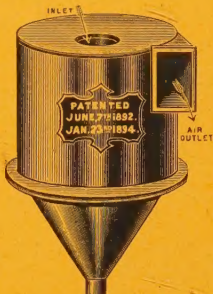
When it will handle your dust and
refuse automatically, and give
you a **CLEAN Elevator**.

It will give you the best safeguard
against **FIRE**.

It will save labor. It will save insurance. It will save time and money. It will pay for itself many times over. Any valid reason why you should not have it?

POSTAL FOR THE NEW BOOKLET, "DUST
COLLECTING AND FUEL FEEDING."

H. L. DAY



That's **DAY'S
Dust Collector**.
There is no other like it

1122-26 YALE PLACE
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

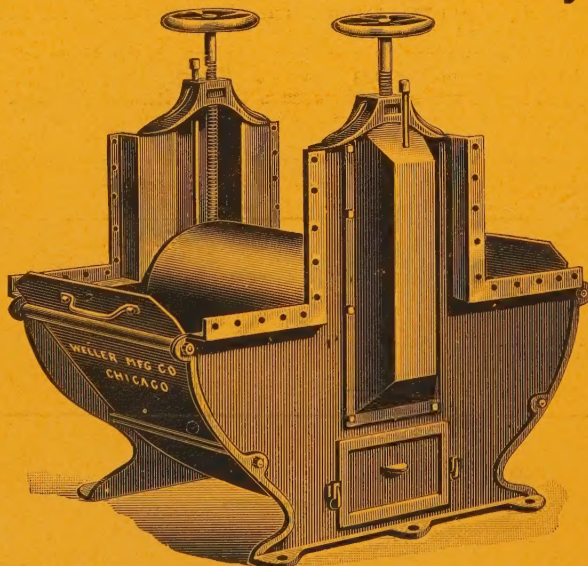
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IN ALL LENGTHS and SIZES DESIRED.



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WELLER MFG. CO. Grain Elevator Machinery



Latest Improved Cast Iron Elevator Boot.

SUPPLIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SEND FOR GENERAL CATALOG.

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CROFUT, McAYEAL & CO., Portland, Ore., Northwestern Agts.

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To Highest Bidder

YOUR ELEVATOR

How can you expect to find buyer who will pay a fair price for it, unless you let those in the market for Elevators know it is for sale?

THE GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL is the grain trade's accepted medium for "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements, and prospective buyers always consult its "Elevators for Sale" columns. The cost is merely nominal; the results phenomenal. Try it.

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All kinds of Account Books, Grain Tables, Cipher Codes and other books of value to regular grain dealers. Send for catalog to

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CHICAGO, ILL.